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Germany ....1.80 D.M. Morocco ..... 3.50 Dr. Yugoslavia ..... 22 D.

...NER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, possible rain, ...[30], LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with rain inter... [29-50]. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, ...[7 (46-61), FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy with ...[p. 4-6 (39-44). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy, ...[5-61].

...TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

...sque Moderates ...Vin, Deal Blow ...o Suarez Policy

By James M. Markham

...EBASTIAN, Spain, March ...) — The mainstream ...ational Party emerged to... *clear victor in the first* ...for a parliament in this ...northern region, which will ...task of taming separatist ...and injecting confidence ...of the sickest economies in ...

...Basque Nationalists, a ...based coalition with a ...middle-class component, ...seats in the voting yester... the 60-member home-rule ...

...mpressive victory opened ...pect of a degree of stability ...sque parliament.

...humbling rout of Premier ...uarez' Union of the Demo... ...enter in the voting in the ...sque provinces yesterday ...vigorous showing of two ...parties with links to the ...t organization ETA point... ...rd further confrontations ...e possibly, more violence.

...ift Transfer of Power

...predawn news conference ...arlos Garaicoetxea, 41, the ...of the Basque Nationalists, ...to form what he called a ...government that would ...ift transfer of powers from ...to this northern region.

...central government can ...lear conclusions from the ...which demonstrated a clear ...r self-government," insisted ...raicoetxea, whose party has ...radition of close collabora... ...ith the Roman Catholic ...in the Basque region.

...plicitly warned Mr. Suarez ...undermining the autonomy ...that the two state-negotiated ...nd last July — and which ...n invited commissions to de... ...transfer of powers of taxa... ...action and police — but at ...time he appealed to ETA's ...to lay down their arms.

...ue parties polled a majority ...eats, swamping Mr. Suarez' ...ative party, which had ex... pected on the basis of past elections here to take as many as 14 seats but in the end only won 6. The Socialist *Party of Felipe Gonzalez*, which had been the second strongest force in the region, avoided disaster, but slipped into third place, with only 9 seats.

Independence Group Is 2d

On the basis of yesterday's voting, the second party of Euskadi, as Basques call their homeland, is Herri Batasuna, which favors independence for the region and has ties to the so-called military wing of the terrorist organization ETA. Herri Batasuna, which has had several internal crises, maintained its established hold on the electorate, taking 11 seats, while a more disciplined party, Euskadiko Ezkerra, which takes a more gradualist approach on independence, won 6.

Because Euskadiko Ezkerra has known ties to ETA's "political-military" branch, the two component elements of the underground organization will, at least to many Basques and Spaniards in Madrid, have 17 seats in the new parliament. The rightist Popular Alliance picked up two seats yesterday, and Santiago Carrillo's Communists only one.

The most immediate impact of the elections here will be felt in Madrid, where Mr. Suarez' handling of the explosive autonomy issue is isolating his government in several regions where home-rule is a hot question. Only two weeks ago, the premier managed to defeat a referendum on autonomy in southern Andalucia; although voters in the impoverished region voted overwhelmingly in favor of home-rule, the referendum was lost when two of eight provinces there failed to register yes votes of more than half their censuses.

Mr. Suarez' abrupt decision to slow the autonomy process starting with Andalusia clearly boomeranged against him in yesterday's voting here, where only 53 per cent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...hite House Pegs Deficit ...r 1981 at $20 Billion

...SHINGTON, March 10 (WP) ...e Carter administration has ...vledged that the $15.8-billion ...981 deficit the president pro... ...in his budget message six ...ago actually will be at least ...lion and could climb higher ...fing is not cut.

...$20-billion figure was con... ...y top Carter economic offi... ...ring weekend budget-cutting ...ith key House and Senate ...crats. The estimate is in line ...at now being used by Con... ...ial budget experts.

...Carter proposed a budget of ...billion in January, but new ...es show that spending levels ...likely to approach $629 bil... ...th revenues expected at just ...08 billion.

...higher deficit means that ...*is now will have to cut more* ...s $20 billion or so originally ...necessary to balance the ...980 budget — a bigger cut ...ould have been necessary if ...ink figure had been $15.8 ...

...disparity comes because cut... ...e budget also dampens the ...y and reduces expected fed... ...revenues. Spending cuts al... ...ways must exceed the size of ...cit if the budget is to be put ...ce.

...higher estimate reflects re... ...creases in Defense Depart... ...el costs and other programs ...ll as rising interest costs ...ng from the Federal Reserve ...recent tightening of credit.

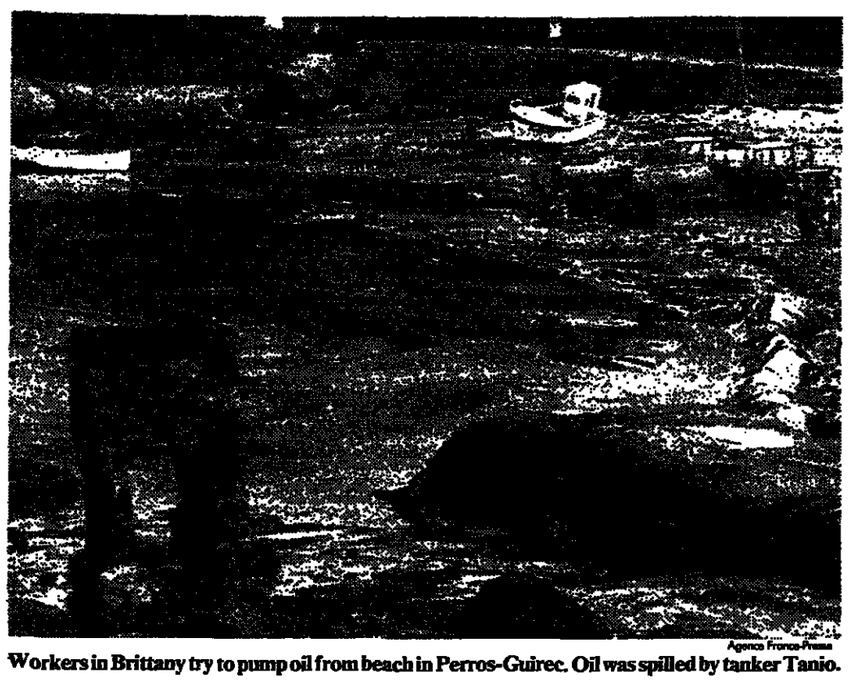
...Budget Office Outlook

...SINGTON, March 10 (AP-... Congressional Budget Office ...r Alice Rivlin said today ...

...Bombs Hit ...sican Capital

...CCIO, Corsica, March 10 ...rs) — Fourteen bombs ex... ...in this French Mediter... *island capital early today*, ...extensive damage but no ...ies, police said. An explosion ...as reported in Luri, at the ...n tip of the island.

...blasts were aimed mostly at ...and other public buildings ...for the night, including the ...headquarters of the French ...al radio. Some shops also ...amaged. Police said they sus... ...Corsican autonomists, who ...een responsible for terrorist ...ce the late 1960s.



Agence France-Presse

Workers in Brittany try to pump oil from beach in Perros-Guirec. Oil was spilled by tanker Tanio.

Tanker Oil Spills Onto Brittany Coast

BREST, France, March 10 (UPI) — French Army soldiers joined villagers today to help clean up beaches in northern Brittany stained by oil from the *shipwrecked Madagascar tanker* Tanio.

The salvage crews spread a floating barrier across the estuary of the Trieux River, near Tregastel, threatened by a new large oil slick pushed by winds toward the coast. Ten miles of vacation beaches have been polluted by the 3,000 tons of oil that spilled out of the Tanio into the sea when it broke in two. The tanker carried a total of 26,000 tons of petroleum products.

A submarine of the French Navy equipped with cameras was trying to determine the condition of the aft section of the tanker which sank off Ile de Batz, 35 miles north of Roscoff, Friday. That section contains 10,000 tons of petroleum products.

Maritime authorities were due to determine later today whether the stern section, which remained afloat, should be towed to Le Havre to try to pump out the remaining 13,000 tons of oil.

Says Goal Is Step to Regaining Island

Deng Urges Overtaking Taiwan Economy

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, March 10 (WP) — China's most influential leader, Deputy *Premier Deng Xiaoping, has directed* that China must catch up with Taiwan economically before it can recapture the independent, U.S.-supported island, according to the text of a major, unpublished speech.

The private, Jan. 16 address by Mr. Deng to several thousand officials in the Great Hall of the People appeared to be one of the most blunt and far-reaching speeches given here since the early 1960s. It laid out China's agenda for the 1980s, putting unusual prominence for the first time since the 1950s on the need for world peace.

According to an official speech text obtained from Chinese sources here, Mr. Deng said, "Our politics and economic system are superior to Taiwan's and we must also achieve a certain degree of superiority over Taiwan in economic development. We cannot succeed without this."

China would not, he emphasized, "carry out modernization in the manner of Taiwan, where the economy is actually under the control of the United States." Mr. Deng put the recapture of Taiwan as a "major task" for the 1980s, but in other parts of the speech he seemed pessimistic about the nation's ability to overtake the prosperous island in this century.

'Oppose Hegemony'

Along with economic development and reuniting with Taiwan, another major task is "to oppose hegemony [the Chinese code word for the Soviet Union] and safeguard world peace in international affairs."

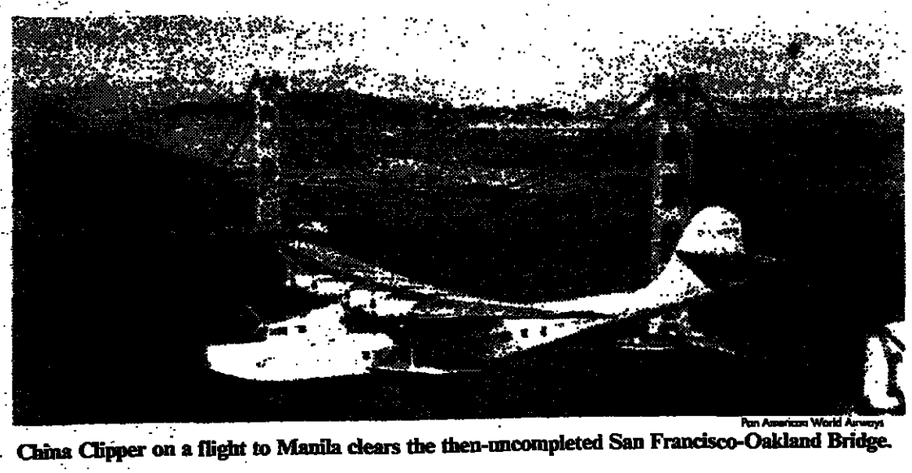
Mr. Deng's remarks seemed a marked departure from the Chinese habit in the days of Mao of celebrating turmoil and predicting world war.

In trying to cheer up "those comrades who feel our prospects are not bright," Mr. Deng revealed that 2.9-million people who were in some way punished during the political battles of the last two decades have had their good names, and in many cases their jobs, restored.

But he also admitted that this huge number of former officials returning to their offices had brought conflict and inefficiency. "People should not grumble and reproach others," he said. "It has not been long since they returned to their work posts, while the comrades who have been at their posts all the time are also facing new problems, and they cannot become familiar with these things all at once."

Mr. Deng insisted that all efforts be spent on building the economy, but said that such efforts would have to be put aside "if large-scale war breaks out." Despite his emphasis on the damage of such war, he asserted: "We won military and *political victory in the self-defense*

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Pan American World Airways

China Clipper on a flight to Manila clears the then-uncompleted San Francisco-Oakland Bridge.

Pan Am Allegedly Fronted for U.S.

China Clippers Called a Key in Prewar Pacific

By Richard M. Harnett

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (UPI) — The glamorous China Clippers of 40 years ago were a front for U.S. military ventures in the Pacific, an author said yesterday — and added that the Japanese made several attempts to sabotage the service.

Ronald Jackson, a writer who spent six years researching the flying boats for "China Clipper," a book just released by Everest House, said the Pan American Airways "Hawaii Clipper," which vanished over the Pacific in the summer of 1938, *probably was* hijacked by the Japanese.

[In Washington, Pan Am's regional director, Bill Marsh, said that Pan Am was pleased with the book. He said that Pan Am's top management had reviewed the book before publication and found neither glaring errors nor omissions. He added that the book was "all factual."

Publishers said that Mr. Jackson had published books and articles on aviation and was neither connected with the U.S. government nor with Pan Am.]

Mr. Jackson said he obtained documentary information on four Japanese sabotage attempts against the clipper service to the Orient. One was a bold effort to sabotage the inaugural flight Nov. 22, 1935.

According to his account, two Japanese were caught in the act of tampering with the plane's navigation equipment at its California base shortly before takeoff. The men were arrested by the FBI, Mr. Jackson said. The men were arrested by the FBI, Mr. Jackson said, but the incident was hushed up by Pan Am and the government.

He said he obtained documentation of FBI involvement through the Freedom of Information Act. "Pan Am collaborated with the Navy and the State Department in the mid-1930s in a plan to extend the U.S. military presence in the Pacific under the guise of establishing commercial stopovers," Mr. Jackson said.

"Japan reacted to this with several protests and then with four documented sabotage attempts against Pan Am's flying boats. This reaction culminated in the alleged 1938 theft of 'Hawaii Clipper.' "

He said that Juan Trippe, a former Navy flier who founded Pan Am, received substantial help from the government because the Navy wanted to extend its bases in the Pacific, where Japan also was moving to gain power. The airline's facilities on remote islands were regarded as precursors of military bases.

"Hawaii Clipper" vanished July 29, 1938, enroute from Guam to Manila. A weeklong air and surface search failed to turn up any trace of the plane.

Mr. Jackson said he believes two Japanese spies hid in the rear storage compartment of the clipper in Guam and commandeered it just after it reached its no-return point. The hijackers, he said, forced the pilot to land at a secret Japanese base; he believes the nine crew members and six passengers were killed.

The author said one motive for such a hijacking was that a wealthy Chinese-American passenger was carrying millions of dollars to deliver to Chiang Kai-shek, with whom Japan was at war.

Besides the attempted sabotage of the flight in November, 1935, he said another Pan Am flying boat was nearly wrecked by steel rods anchored just under the surface of its takeoff path along a lagoon on San Francisco Bay.

Setback for Early Release

Iran Council Balks Over Hostage Plan

TEHRAN, March 10 (UPI) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today *issued a tough statement* backing the Moslem militants, and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said that Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council, after meeting with the ayatollah, decided it was not "appropriate" to take custody of the American hostages in Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a message broadcast on Tehran Radio, said that the UN commission may not talk with the Americans, now in their 128th day of captivity, until the five-member panel issues a report on its investigation of the regime of the deposed shah.

Diplomats at UN headquarters said the understanding with Iran's leaders called for the simultaneous *release of the hostages and the commission's report.*

"We will struggle against America or die, and will not stop until defeating America and cutting its hands in this region," the ayatollah said after meeting with the council.

The 79-year-old religious leader said the members of the United Nations commission of inquiry could only interrogate several of those he termed "spies" among the hostages, a condition that the militants who seized the U.S. Embassy Nov. 4 quickly accepted.

In Washington, President Carter met with his leading foreign policy advisers today and summoned congressional leaders to the White House to discuss the "very serious turn" in the Tehran hostage situation, press secretary Jody Powell said.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d described the situation in Tehran as "a matter of extreme murkiness" but said that the United States would oppose the *interviewing of only some of the* hostages by the commission. "If there is a visit by the tribunal, it should include seeing all of the hostages," he said.

[Spokesman Carter said that the administration blamed rivalry among various Iranian officials rather than a failure of U.S. efforts *for the apparent setback*, the Associated Press reported.] In New York, several diplomats at UN headquarters said the optimism last week that the hostages would soon be released had now all but evaporated.

Last week, after refusing to allow the Americans to be interviewed in*side the embassy, militants had of*fered to give custody of the hostages to the Revolutionary Council, which accepted.

Ghotbzadeh Offer

Part of the UN panel's mission was to speak to each of the hostages. But after Ayatollah Khomeini's backing of the militants' position not to allow the meeting, Mr. Ghotbzadeh told ABC News, "Most of my colleagues in the Revolutionary Council do not think it *appropriate for the government to* take over the hostages."

In a reflection of the deep divisions thought to exist among council members over whether to end or prolong the U.S.-Iranian crisis, Mr. Ghotbzadeh bluntly added, "Personally, *I wouldn't mind* [receiving the hostages]. I would take international responsibility and local responsibility to do so. Nevertheless,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, right, leaves meeting with Hassan Habibi, Revolutionary Council spokesman, left, and Mohammed Bedjaoui, UN panel co-chairman.

AWACS Trained With U.S. Fleet

U.S. Sent Control Aircraft From Egypt to Gulf Area

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT) — The Carter administration has quietly deployed combat control aircraft from bases in Egypt to the region of the Gulf.

The aircraft, known as AWACS, for airborne warning and control system, were first sent to Egypt secretly in January. When the presence of the planes was discovered, administration officials said that the aircraft, which were packed with electronic gear, had been dispatched to train with the Egyptian Air Force.

Since then, however, the aircraft have been deployed twice more from the United States to Egypt and three times have been sent into the region of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf to conduct exercises with the U.S. fleet. Two of the AWACS planes are currently in Egypt, the officials said.

The AWACS planes, which are military versions of the Boeing 707 airliner, can increase the accuracy of the 150 fighters and attack planes aboard the two U.S. aircraft carriers in the Arabian Sea.

Essential to Fighters

In addition, the control planes would be essential to command Air Force tactical fighters, such as F-15s, should they be sent into the region, because the United States has no ground control radar or other electronic stations there.

The presence of the AWACS aircraft also improves intelligence gathering, providing greater early warning information and collecting *information on ground movements.*

The flights of the AWACS planes were disclosed in a little noticed line in a speech by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in New York last week, with other administration officials here filling in the details.

Mr. Brown also disclosed that the administration sent its long-range B-52 bombers into the Indian Ocean area Saturday for the fourth time. Administration officials have said that the B-52s did not carry nuclear bombs during those flights. The flights have been described as reconnaisance missions, but officials admit that the B-52s were dispatched to show both the Russians and critics of U.S. military power at home that it can be done.

Most Expensive Aircraft

The AWACS is the most advanced command and control aircraft in the world and, at $135 million apiece, the most expensive military plane in existence. It is capable of flying for 11 hours at 530 miles *an hour, which means that it can fly* from Egypt across Saudi Arabia to the Gulf, circle on station for six hours, and fly back.

Its electronics can observe for 250 miles in any direction, pick out tanks on the ground and ships at sea, identify other aircraft as friends or foes, warn friendly aircraft that enemy planes are on the way and direct U.S. fighters in their battles in the air or in strikes against targets on the ground or at sea.

Citizens Insist They Are Not Daunted

Soviet Presence Pervades Afghan Village

By Pranay B. Gupte

KHWAJA MUSSAHAFFIR, Afghanistan (NYT) — There are more Soviet tanks in these parts of Afghanistan than there are trees, and more Soviet soldiers scour the hard, hilly terrain around here for rebels than there are villagers in Khwaja *Mussahaffir.*

Not one of this community's 55 mud-walled homes has been left unsearched by the Russians, and every day, sometimes as often as three or four times, the soldiers comb through the dozen tiny shops in the village for arms that may have been hidden for use by opponents of the Soviet-supported regime of President Babrak Karmal.

Recently, four Soviet soldiers were ambushed by unknown assailants near the walls of the village and were stabbed and killed.

"Everybody in our village is a suspect, and so we are persecuted every day and every night," Mohammed Jalali, the village headman, said. "We are told by our fellow Afghans who are in government in Kabul that the village should mourn for those dead Russians, because they were the guests of our country."

Mr. Jalali's wife, Hassana, snorted. "Hah," she said contemptuously, "do they really think we will mourn for dead Russians? For Russians? And even if we wanted to mourn for them, where is the time? We have been kept too busy mourning for our own dead."

In the last four or five weeks, according to villagers here, a half-dozen strapping boys from the community have been arrested without explanation and executed by Soviet and Afghan government troops, Mr. Jalali said.

"Their bodies were returned to us later, and each boy had bullet marks on his chest," said Mostafa Rahimi, who owns a grocery store on the muddy, potholed alleyway that is Khwaja Mussahaffir's main street. Mr. Rahimi said that his oldest son, Mohammed, was among the dead. "We were just told that the boys were in an accident and had been shot by enemies of the government," he said. "From where can we get the truth now?"

Kargha Base

The suspicion among most villagers is that the youths were taken to Kargha military base, which is a few miles from here. It is a huge facility, carpeted by tanks and other armored vehicles, dotted with mounds on which rest menacing howitzers, and it is staffed almost entirely by Soviet soldiers from the 357th Armored Rifles unit, among others.

Western and Third World diplomats say that suspected opponents of the Karmal government are frequently brought to Kargha base to be interrogated by the KGB and by the Soviet military police. Residents of villages in the area contend that, for these prisoners, it is a one-way traffic into the camp.

The Russians guard Kargha base heavily. Any civilian driving past the camp is stopped and searched thoroughly, sometimes roughly.

There is a *small model T-54 tank* prominently perched on a pedestal near the main entrance to the base. Recently, someone sprayed anti-Soviet slogans on that tank and the Russians retaliated with a harsh searches of several nearby villages such as Khwaja Mussahaffir and Avshar. Villagers said that more than a hundred local men were arrested, but were released the same evening with stern warnings against engaging in "anti-revolutionary activities."

T-72 Tanks Seen

Third World diplomats who have driven past Kargha base say they have identified not only the T-54 *tank, the oldest operational tank in* the Soviet Army, but also T-62 tanks, which have been employed by the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. These diplomats also say that some T-72 tanks, possibly the most sophisticated of armored vehicles in the Soviet arsenal, have been brought into Kargha.

All this military might clearly is intimidating to the villagers of Khwaja Mussahaffir, but they also insist that they are not daunted.

"It is, after all, our country, not theirs," said Mr. Jalali, the village headman. "How long are they going to stay? Afghanistan will outlive the Russians, you mark my words." He speaks with bravado, but there is far less conviction in his voice.

He had hoped, ironically enough,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Tito's Condition Said Unchanged

BELGRADE, March 10 (AP) — The condition of Yugoslav President Tito showed no further deterioration today as his panel of doctors maintained intensive measures to keep him alive.

The 87-year-old president, whose condition was listed yesterday as "very grave," has been suffering heart weakness, complete kidney failure, and an unspecified bleeding problem since his left leg was amputated Jan. 20 due to a circulation difficulty.

30-Year Struggle for Black Nationalism

Election Defeat for Nkomo a Bitter End to Old Dream

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY (NYT) — None of the principal figures in the Rhodesian dispute wears his feelings more patently than Joshua Nkomo. In happy times, as when he returned here two months ago after years in exile, his is the broadest smile. At times of reverse, there is no hiding his melancholy.

Last Tuesday morning, when the election result was announced, Mr. Nkomo and his closest associates, men involved in the struggle for black rule since its beginning 30 years ago, knew that they had lost the contest for power to Robert Mugabe. Party agents who monitored the vote count knew by dusk on March 3 that Mr. Mugabe had scored a sweeping election triumph.

Mr. Nkomo slept little. After breakfast he settled into a broad armchair at a modest bungalow home in suburban Salisbury and waited for the formal announcement of the result on television. A few moments after 9 a.m. a white Rhodesian official appeared on the screen and began reading the breakdown — Mr. Mugabe's party 63 percent of the vote and 57 seats, Mr. Nkomo's 24 percent and 20 seats, Bishop Abel Muzorewa 8 percent and 3 seats.

The figures gave an absolute majority to Mr. Mugabe's party, the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, even after including the 20 seats reserved for whites. For Mr. Nkomo it was the end of a dream nutured through three decades of forming and re-forming nationalist groups, battling ill health and overweight in detention camps, building a guerrilla army to kill for rights that he spent much of his adult life seeking in peace.

Moments before the official announcement, Mr. Nkomo's composure broke. According to an aide, the 63-year-old nationalist walked away from the television and wept. After a few minutes he recovered himself and went out to meet reporters, accepting the result and wishing Mr. Mugabe well. "That's what democracy is all about," he said. "We fought for one-man, one-vote and we meant one-man, one-vote."

[In Salisbury, United Press International quoted Mr. Mugabe's party as saying today that Mr. Nkomo will serve as home affairs minister in the Mugabe government. It said the announcement was made after a meeting between Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo and senior aides. Sources close to the talks said the Home Affairs Ministry, which handles rural administration, would be expanded to include police affairs as part of the Mugabe-Nkomo bargain.]

Mr. Mugabe, a relatively junior official in the Nkomo organization *20 years ago, bore his triumph* with reserve. During the two-month campaign he was asked how many seats he expected his party to win and he predicted 55 to 64. Few reporters took him seriously. When a group of 15 reporters organized a pool during the week of voting, the highest number of Mugabe seats on any entry was 39.

At his victory news conference there was nothing overbearing about the 55-year-old winner. Only when photographers asked him did he raise his fists in a gesture of triumph. His first move after being asked to form a government by the British governor, Lord Soames, was to telephone Mr. Nkomo and ask him to join a coalition government, renewing the Patriotic Front alliance established by the two men during the war.

As prime minister-designate, Mr. Mugabe's first words to reporters were an acknowledgment of the role played by Mr. Nkomo. "Although we fought elections separately, actually we knew that the result would accrue to both components of the Patriotic Front," he said.

The move was not universally popular among Mugabe officials, some of whom would *prefer to rule* on their own. Nor has it proved easy to work out a coalition with Mr. Nkomo. Mr. Mugabe hoped his guerrilla ally would accept the titular post of president, but Mr. Nkomo wanted a senior Cabinet post. An announcement scheduled for Saturday of the division of Cabinet seats between the two factions was canceled with a promise that negotiations would be completed by today.

The difficulties with Mr. Nkomo are not Mr. Mugabe's only headache. According to one of his aides, the moderate pronouncements made by Mr. Mugabe since the election have upset senior officials of his party, who are said to be arguing in the party's central committee for a tougher line toward whites and an economic statement in line with the Marxist policies espoused by the party during the war.

Bizarre Episode

The most bizarre episode of the week may have been the news conference called by former Prime Minister Ian Smith, the man who vowed that Rhodesia would remain white-ruled for a least a thousand years. Through the manifold reverses of recent years, Mr. Smith has refused to concede any responsibility for the tragedy that enveloped this country, and the occasion of the Mugabe triumph was no exception.

His remarks to reporters were a skein of recriminations against Britain, warnings of the disaster that would befall if the new government followed Marxist policies, and self-appreciation for having, he said, foreseen a Mugabe victory if Britain insisted on allowing the guerrillas to contest the election. "They said I was an alarmist," he said. "Perhaps they might now agree I was a realist."

Nonetheless, Mr. Smith said he was ready to take the hand of *friendship offered to whites by Mr.* Mugabe. He urged others to do the same, deferring a decision on their future until Mr. Mugabe's policies were set.

As the week ended, an airlift was under way to carry home all but 100 of the Commonwealth troops who came here to monitor the cease-fire. They left amid high praise from all parties, including a personal message from Lord Soames. "The new state of Zimbabwe is being born under your sign," the governor said. "Thank you for the healing touch you have brought to this land."

Right Wing Opposes Relaxation of Color Bar

South African Ruling Party Faces Split

JOHANNESBURG, March 10 (Reuters) — South Africa's ruling National Party today appeared heading for a split, which could led to the defection of most of its right wing, over the pace of change in racial policies.

Political sources forecast a major clash *at tomorrow's* weekly Cabinet meeting, between Prime Minister Pieter Botha and Andries Treurnicht, a junior minister who is the party leader in Transvaal province and a leader of the right wing.

Barring last-minute compromise and reconciliation, the split could be formalized at a National Party caucus Wednesday and lead to the defection of 30 or 40 right-wingers *to form a breakaway* party, the sources said.

Previous Challenges

The dispute is over Mr. Botha's drive for rapid abolition of all racial discrimination that is not central to the apartheid dogma of separate political development of South Africa's racial groups.

Mr. Treurnicht has challenged many of Mr. Botha's initiatives, but has always backed down. This time, the sources say, he is not prepared to yield, and many of his supporters are ready to support him.

The immediate issue is Mr. Treurnicht's opposition to the proposed inclusion of colored (mixed race) teams in a hitherto all-white schools rugby tournament, a sporting highlight in a country where rugby is almost a religion, especially among the white Afrikaners.

After teams from colored schools were included in the tournament, Mr. Treurnicht declared that coloreds had no place in it and that, if necessary, they should have their own tournament.

Mr. Botha, in a public repudiation of Mr. Treurnicht's right wing of the party, said Saturday that South Africa could not afford "the luxury of division and political opportunism as practiced by some people."

He added: "Attitudes creating the impression that colored people are lepers must come to an end."

Mr. Treurnicht aides said that the remarks were a gross distortion of their leader's attitude favoring *segregation of the races.*

Mr. Treurnicht is expected to seek withdrawal of the remark, but sources close to Mr. Botha said that he would not back down on any part of his statement, even if Mr. Treurnicht threatened to resign from the Cabinet.

A right-wing walkout of 40 members of Parliament would still leave the National Party with an overall majority in the 165-seat House of Assembly, with the breakaway right wing as the main opposition.

In those circumstances, political sources said, Mr. Botha would call an early general election on the platform that white-ruled South Africa must adapt to black demands or perish in face of revolution and guerrilla war.

Unity Dangers Cited

JOHANNESBURG, March 10 (UPI) — Prime Minister Botha has warned South Africans of the "cataclysmic dimensions" of a military solution to the country's problems and wants blacks and whites to "consult, and not to shoot it out," Foreign Minister Roëlof Botha said yesterday.

The foreign minister, in a television interview, elaborated on the prime minister's speech Saturday calling for greater unity in South Africa and saying that all race groups would meet at a "states conference" to decide issues affecting the country.

Foreign Minister Botha said that the prime minister "is trying to instill into . . . the public the urgent need to recognize our priorities if we want to survive and prosper," and warned blacks and whites that "they ought to be aware of the cataclysmic proportions of a solution, a military solution, that might be attempted to resolve our problems.

"[Prime Minister Botha] is encouraging and persuading leaders to come together to consult, and not to shoot it out," the foreign minister said.

Khomeini Support

(Continued from Page 1)

this was the decision of the council not to take them back."

The foreign minister urged the UN panel to "have patience and stay a few more days until we solve the problem" of arranging a meeting with the Americans. He said he thought it could be done in "two or three days."

Samir Sanbar, the UN commission spokesman, said in a telephone call to London that the panel met Mr. Ghotbzadeh twice and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, but he declined to say whether arrangements for meeting the hostages were discussed.

A spokesman for the militants, in a call to London, said, "The spies will remain here. The ayatollah has said they should remain as hostages. The ayatollah has said the students should take some spies and meet with the commission. Four or five spies will meet [with the commission]."

In a later telephone interview, another militant spokesman said they have not decided how many Americans would meet the UN panel or when the visit would take place.

In his message, Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the militants to turn over to the UN commission documents that involve the deposed shah and the United States and ultimately to allow the panel to meet with the hostages whose names appear in the documents.

"Once again, I affirm my support to the Revolutionary Council and the president and call on others to back them," Ayatollah Khomeini said.

Oil Production Falls

TEHRAN, March 10 (Reuters) — Oil Minister Ali Akhbar Moinfar said today that Iran's oil output fell to 2.7 million barrels a day in the latest month ended Feb. 19 from the government's 3 million barrels a day average target for 1980.

At a press conference, he said that pipeline explosions caused by saboteurs have not affected production or exports.

Foreign press reports had put production at 2 million barrels a day, attributing the decline to explosions, flood damage and the lack of spare parts and foreign experts.

The minister said that supplies to the Abadan refinery, which has a capacity of 620,000 barrels a day, had been cut by 10 percent, a reduction in line with government policy to adjust output according to its needs for funds and the world market situation.

The Kayhan newspaper reported that an oil pipeline near Shush and a gas pipe in Ahwaz were blown up Saturday.

Deng Urges Overtaking Of Economy of Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

counterattack against Vietnam" in early 1979. He said the Chinese attack stablilized Southeast Asia and helped stymie the Russians.

Education Spending

The speech contained several pleas for more spending on education. "A country such as Egypt has a population of only 40 million, but they spend several times more per capita on education than we do," he said. He said that China had less than a million university students while the "United States has 10 million . . . We should be able to cultivate more people with specialized talents if we had two or three million students studying at university."

On the question of dissent, Mr. Deng's remarks appeared unusually harsh and fearful that the smallest public demonstration might damage his program. Of the wall posters on Peking's so-called Democracy *Wall, moved to more restricted* quarters in December, Mr. Deng said: "What would happen if we allowed such things to spread unchecked ? There are examples of this in the world, also in China. Do not imagine that acting this way will not lead to chaos and do not regard the matter as of little importance. A few people can sabotage our great cause."

Mr. Deng complained that some pro-democracy unofficial magazines, mostly defunct ones, were "printed so beautifully. Where did they get the paper?" he said. "Some of those who support these activities are party members, and quite a few of them are even officials. We must clearly tell these party members, their standpoint is extremely erroneous and dangerous."

End to Posters Asked

In the speech, Mr. Deng announced that the party Central Committee would ask that the right to put up wall posters be removed from the state Constitution, a remark the official text said was followed by applause.

Mr. Deng said when a foreigner recently asked him to *define the* "four modernizations," the slogan for China's economic drive, he said his goal was a per capita income of $1,000 by 2000.

He said China's per capita income is now "only something more than $200, and that even $1,000, equal to Taiwan's per capita income today, would be less than what he said were the per capita incomes of $3,000 in Singapore and $2,000 in Hong Kong. But in China, he added, life would be comparatively better because a large part of the income would be "directly distributed to the people."

Marchais Record Hints 2-Year Stay In Nazi Germany

AUGSBURG, West Germany, March 10 (AP) — An Augsburg city official said today that records indicate that French Communist leader George Marchais may have stayed in Nazi Germany longer than he has publicly admitted.

But the official said that the records leave unclear the question of *whether Mr. Marchais was in Ger*many voluntarily or as a forced laborer, as he maintains.

Wolfram Baer, director of the Augsburg city archives, said that Marchais' police registration card, which must be filled out on every resident of this country, bears the notations "10.5.1943" and "10.5.1944," or the 10th of May in the two years. Both notations, made by a pencil on the registration card, had been marked through. Mr. Baer said the dates may have been for issuance of ration cards, and a clerk marked through them when the cards were handed out.

"With probability bordering on certainty, it can be deduced that Marchais was still here at these dates," Mr. Baer said. "Because if he had not been here, there would probably have been *no notation at* all. However, there is no conclusive certainty."

Mr. Marchais has maintained publicly he was deported to Nazi Germany to work at an aircraft plant in Augsburg, but that he escaped in 1943 and returned secretly to France. The French newsmagazine L'Express last week published a picture of the registration card and said it indicated Mr. Marchais had been in Germany a year after his alleged return to France. Mr. Marchais called the L'Express document a "gross forgery."

Soviet Military Presence Hangs Heavily Over Town

(Continued from Page 1)

he admits, that when the Russians initially moved into Kargha base a year or so ago in modest numbers, the economy of Khwaja Mussahaffir would profit as the Russians would buy meat and wheat and fruits and vegetables and milk from the residents.

But the Russians brought in their own supplies, and these days the provisions are transported in by truck and plane from the Soviet Union in far larger quantities, according to Afghan Army officials in Kabul who spoke privately, guardedly and bitterly about the Soviet military domination of this country of 18 million people.

"Now we will not even offer a pail of water to the Russkies," Mr. Jalali said. "Not even water. It is an Afghan tradition that you do not betray those from whose pitcher you have taken water. We know those Russkies do not believe in our traditions."

The government that the villagers characterize scornfully as the "puppet government of Babrak" is barely 50 kilometers from here, in Kabul, the capital, and there is recognition in Khwaja Mussahaffir that the life of this village is being shaped from there — perhaps by the Karmal regime, but more likely by the Russians who are widely perceived to run that regime.

"And that is what hurts us — that our destiny is being formed by someone else," Mr. Jalali said. "Afghans always led their own lives. It is not that way any longer."

Rebels in Paktia Attacked

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 10 (UPI) — Soviet and Afghan government forces have begun an attack on rebel strongholds in southeastern Paktia province, rebels and diplomats said today.

Rebel leaders in Peshawar, Pakistan, *said that Soviet troops,* with Afghan Army support, had begun the drive with tanks and MiG fighter-bombers. Western diplomats in Pakistan said they had confirmed reports of "serious encounters" between Soviet and guerrilla forces in and around the town of Chigha Sarai.

"The fighting in Paktia is obviously an overflow from the heavy battles which began in Konar province last week and which are still continuing," a Western military observer said. "It foretells the expected broadening of the front by the Soviets prior to a general spring offensive against the mujahideen [guerrillas]."

Pakistan Newsman Appeals Sentence

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 10 (Reuters) — Jailed Pakistani journalist Salamat Ali, a correspondent *of the Hong Kong-based Far East*ern Economic Review, today challenged the authority of the summary military court which sentenced him to a year's hard labor.

His lawyer, Syed Mohammad Zafar, chairman of Pakistan's Human Rights Society, filed a writ petition in the Punjab High Court seeking to overturn the sentence and at the same time questioning the legality of Pakistan's martial law government.

Mr. Ali was jailed Nov. 29 for writing an article which the government considered detrimental to the well-being of the country.

EEC Aide in U.S. On Steel Dispute

BRUSSELS, March 10 (AP) — Common Market Industrial Commissioner Etienne Davignon went to Washington today to discuss a European Economic Community-U.S. dispute over steel trade.

The Common Market has accused the United States of overly protecting its domestic steel industry with a trigger price mechanism that limits the amount of European steel that can be marketed competitively in the United States.

American steelmakers say that imports of cheaper European steel will ruin the U.S. steel industry. Some companies, notably U.S. Steel Corp., have threatened to file antidumping suits to stop the imports and want the trigger prices made higher as a further barrier.

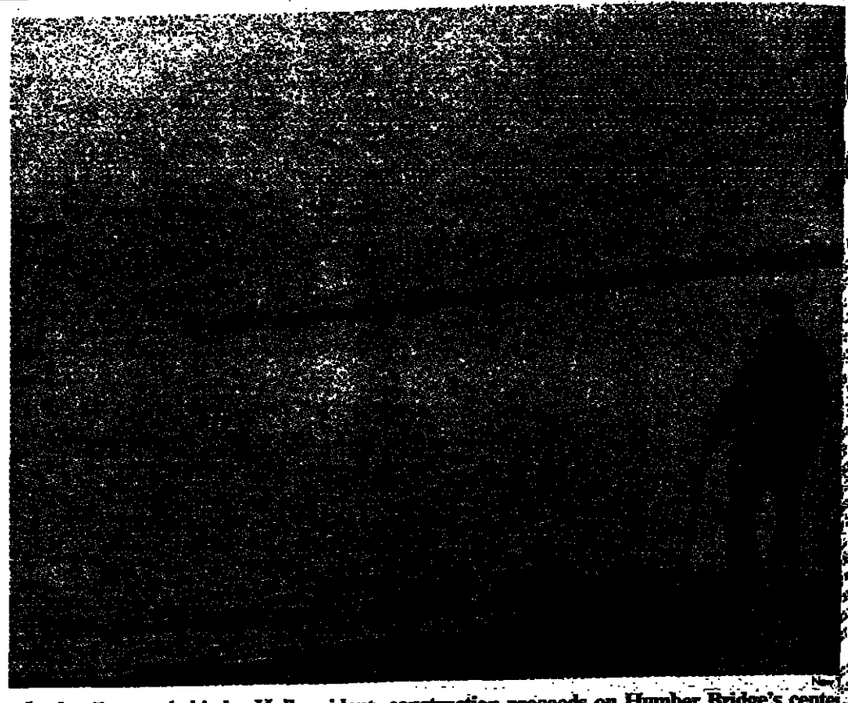
Steelmen Clash In Britain Over Return to Work

LONDON, March 10 (AP) — Shouting "Let's get back to work," about 1,500 striking steelworkers battled with pickets in the steel town of Corby today when militant strikers set up a picket line outside the hall where the steelworkers had met to discuss going back to work.

The fighting erupted after rank-*and-file members* across Britain bucked union leaders and voted last night by a 7-to-3 margin to hold a secret ballot on a new wage offer by the British Steel Corp. as the walkout neared the end of its 10th week.

Wage negotiations between both sides resumed in London today after breaking down Feb. 24 but chances of reaching any settlement this week were viewed as remote.

William Sirs, head of the 90,000-strong Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, charged that the yesterday ballot had not been "free and fair" when more than 58,500 striking steelworkers — including members of other unions — indicated that they wanted to vote on British Steel's offer of a 14.4-percent pay increase. About 26,000 workers voted against the motion.



In the distance behind a Hull resident, construction proceeds on Humber Bridge's centr

Humber Project's Use Rate Questioned

U.K. Bridge Must Span Credibility Ga

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

HULL, England (NYT) — The world's longest single-span suspension bridge — four years late and more that five times in excess of budget — is finally sweeping toward completion over the Humber River, the last major unbridged stream in Britain.

As two more 130-ton pieces of deck were lifted smoothly into place in the early morning mist, the builders were increasingly confident that their major problems were behind them. They foresee that late this year the Humber Bridge, with a center span of 4,626 feet, will eclipse the 4,260-foot center span of New York's Verrazano Narrows Bridge as the world's longest.

But the bridge, with its white concrete towers looming over the graceful span, may become a financial disaster. The main problem is that the bridge, a civic dream for a century, does not really go anywhere — and that hardly anyone shows signs of wanting to use it.

It is an act of faith, a triumph of hope over traffic surveys, of pork barrel over sound finance, a venture begun in an era of such monumental projects as the Concorde supersonic jet and the U.S. space program.

Unlike nearly all other big bridges, the Humber is not being built along a well-traveled route. Its supporters say it will create its own traffic here in Yorkshire, in east-central England, and will open the virtually undeveloped south side of the estuary to industry, connecting the relatively isolated Hull area on



the north bank with Lincolnshire and the south.

Among the faithful is Ian Holden, director of industrial development for Hull, whose economy has largely stagnated since 1966. "White elephant?" he asked. "People said that about the Golden Gate Bridge, didn't they? But as soon as *it's built people will use it. There's* no doubt about that."

But doubters abound here, even among union leaders who might be expected to show more enthusiasm for a project that has employed thousands since construction began in April, 1973. "It's the bridge to nowhere, isn't it?" said George Andrews, regional officer of the Transport and General Workers Union. "Whether it will enhance the employment of people other than those building it is open to question."

A feasibility study in the late 1960s concluded that 24,000 vehicles would cross the bridge daily, but according to the most recent estimate by the Humber Bridge Board's consultants there will be only 4,000 a day in the fir[st] including the merely curio[us] 6,000 by the third.

The toll schedule, not [yet] ished, is expected to rang[e] $2.45 for cars to $18 for [a] trucks, fees that may be prot[ected] even with the savings in fue[l] still not bringing in enough [to] off the cost.

Critical

One of the most articulate [critics] of the project is E.W. Evans [of] University of Hull's econom[ics] partment, who says there ha[s] been "any serious economic [con]dence" to support bridg[ing] Humber and notes that the d[ecision] to go ahead came just after a [by-] politician visited during a [May] 1966 by-election campaig[n] promised the project.

The bridge has been plag[ued] problems all too common to [such] — dismal productivity, [labor] disputes and soaring [costs] along with weather that has [often] the spinning of cables and [has] terferes with the job's final ph[ases].

All that has increased the [cost] from the $29 million first [as]sioned to a final figure th[at] trade paper Construction Ne[ws] said could reach $225 milli[on], though financing has been n[o] lem so far, with 75 percent [of] funds borrowed from the [Gov]ment at below-market rat[es] board must generate enough [cash] to retire all the debt within [the] while paying about $2 mi[llion] year in operating expenses.

Continuing inflation often ease such burdens, but the cost is not fixed, bobbing with inflation. Residents fe[ar] unless toll bridges are nation[al] they will face a crippling inc[rease] property taxes, as required [by] law that set the bridge up as financing enterprise.

Basque Moderates Win, Dealing Blow to Suarez

(Continued from Page 1)

of an electorate of 1.5 million cast ballots. Powerful winds and sudden *downpours kept some voters away* from the polling stations, although rightist politicians asserted that others were afraid to vote — a claim hard to substantiate.

In 10 days, the four provinces of Catalonia will elect their regional parliament, and a new Gallup Poll predicts the Socialists and Communists together will be close to winning a majority in the northeastern corner of Spain, with the Union of the Democratic Center drawing a mere 11.5 percent of the popular vote.

"The government now has to decide what its policy on the regions is going to be," commented a Western diplomat in Madrid. "And if they don't make up their minds the country is going to be in trouble." The diplomat predicted that the Basque and Catalan polls might provoke a major Cabinet shuffle — and an effort by Mr. Suarez to map a coherent policy on the regions.

Despite their recently frosty relations, Mr. Suarez and Mr. Garaicoetxea are broadly perceived as natural allies on such issues as the role of private enterprise and church-state relations, and at times in the past there has been speculation that the Basque Nationalists might be invited to bolster the premier's minority government in Madrid.

But a gulf of perception on the Basque question separates them. Mr. Suarez is genuinely worried that a strong Basque government, prodded and harried by avowedly separatist groups, could begin to undo the unity of Spain. Mr. Garaicoetxea contends that only a strong Basque government can pacify the region, and restore its badly ailing economy.

One further question that seems certain to further alienate Euskadi and Madrid is how to deal with ETA, whose gunmen this year have assassinated 17 policemen, soldiers and others. Jaime Mayor Oreja, head of the premier's party here, insisted today that there should be no negotiations with Eta. "Negotiations would reward violence," he said.

Mr. Garaicoetxea this morning was careful on the linked questions of negotiating with the terrorists and lobbying for another amnesty for their jailed partisans. "[Moran Lan]
not ask for amnesty at th[e]
time people are being kill[ed]
said, adding that *if ETA stop*[s]
killings he would be open [to]
sures of clemency. He said h[e]
had no plans to open nego[tia]
with ETA, but volunteer[ed]
eventually negotiations w[ould]
the only way to bring peac[e]
people."

Mr. Garaicoetxea, who is [expected]
to be elected president of [the]
Basque government, said its [op]
sition and possible coalitio[n]
ners would not be decided f[or]
days.

Bogota Rejec[ts] Force to Rese[arch] Hostage Envo[y]

BOGOTA, March 10 (U[PI]) — Colombia has ruled out the [use of] force to free 20 foreign di[plomats] including the U.S. ambassa[dor] spite an impasse in nego[tiations] with leftist guerrillas hold[ing] captives at the Dominican [Embas]sy.

As the siege wore on, round of talks to break the stalemate was expected to [be held] day. Three negotiating sessi[ons] tween the government and [guerril]ists have been fruitless.

"The Colombian governm[ent] given its word of honor th[at] will not be the slightest pr[ovo]against the embassy as lo[ng] is no attempt against the [lives] hostages," Interior Minist[er] man Zea said yesterday. His ance was prompted by a re[port] an European news agenc[y] army troops were preparing tack the occupied embassy.

The main demands of the 19 movement, also known as are the liberation of 311 jail[ed] ists and payment of a $50[-] ransom. The guerrillas warn[ed] none of the remaining [hostages] would be freed until the de[mands] were met.

The 20 diplomats held [are] Ambassadors Monsignor [Angelo] Acerbi of the Vatican, Diego [Uribe] cio of the United States a[nd] other heads of mission from [Switz]erland, Israel, Egypt and [others] in American countries.

O.J. PERRIN
Joailliers
68, rue du Rhône – Genève



United Press International

LANGUAGE WAR — Flemish demonstrators take positions in a graveyard to wage a pitched battle against police and French-speaking Walloons in Fouron-le-Comte, Belgium. They were part of 2,000 demonstrators who Sunday attacked the police and about 200 Walloon inhabitants who want their town returned to a French-speaking administration.

After Quitting Race

...Resigned Connally ...effects on Campaign

By Hedrick Smith

)USTON, March 10 (NYT) — : the stinging defeat inflicted im by Ronald Reagan in the h Carolina primary Saturday, Connally came home to Texas nounce he was pulling out of tepublican presidential race. ith his arm clasped around his ng wife, Nellie, the silver- d former Texas governor re- d the start of his quest 14 ths ago. He said he had begun ampaign against overwhelming , knowing that he had to over- Mr. Reagan in the South and hallenging him in the Florida ses last fall and the South Ca- a primary Saturday. ir. Reagan won both contests, Connally noted, and in South olina in particular, "We ran sec- — and not a very close sec- " Gov. Reagan is still the champ," aid. "We haven't overtaken him I don't think we're going to." although he began brightly and idently, Mr. Connally's head and his voice broke as he said, announcing the withdrawal of andidacy." lthough he told the audience of t 400 supporters that he had honed his decision to Mr. gan and some other politicians, Connally said he was not im- iately going to endorse any r candidate, although he left the possibility that he might o later. Ir. Connally promised to cam- n actively this year for Republi- Senate and House candidates. lon't intend ever to be a candi- again," he said, "but I'm al- s going to be active in politics." lthough close Connally advisers that his withdrawal was forced only by the South Carolina de- but by money problems and a of prospects for victory in any he upcoming primaries, Mr. nally generally sidestepped a mortem on his campaign. enton Barnes, a Texas business- who acts as finance chairman he campaign, said it was now in more than $500,000, including),000 left from a personal loan n out by Mr. Connally. But he the campaign, which has spent $10 million, hoped to recover e funds from telephone and deposits and from canceled ad- ising. Mr. Connally acknowledged that e had been things he would e done differently if he had it to over again. But he did not men- as others did, his failure to paign more vigorously in Iowa to prevent a bad showing there subsequently weakened him, ifficulty in public opinion polls a wheeler-dealer image or his roversial statement last fall on dle Eastern policy. any had interpreted the latter suggestion that the United s make a deal for guaranteed oil supplies in return for an Israeli settlement that would some kind of mixed control the city of Jerusalem. he only two factors cited by Mr. nally for the failure of his cam- n were the depth and fervor of Reagan's support among Re- licans and the Iranian crisis, which he said had for 90 days "changed the whole political environment in the country" — causing the public to lose interest in the presidential contest in both parties.

Before the crisis, he said, most people had assumed that Sen. Edward Kennedy would be the Democratic nominee and that the Republicans would have to field "the toughest campaigner to compete with him, which worked to my benefit." When the crisis diminished the senator's chances, Mr. Connally said, it also hurt his own.

The second factor, he said, was that "I recognize we've not been able to erode Gov. Reagan's strength over this party. He's got it. It's out there. It's strong. It's deep. It's devoted. And if somebody else can shake it, I'm going to go over and congratulate him."



United Press International

Ronald Reagan, with his wife, Nancy, campaigns Sunday at "Callo Ocho" Little Havana Open House Festival in Miami.

Reagan, Carter Expected to Win 3 Southern Primaries

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, March 10 (IHT) — President Carter and Ronald Reagan appeared headed toward victory in the Alabama, Florida and Georgia primaries tomorrow, further enhancing their leading positions in the presidential sweepstakes.

The most recent polls showed the president leading his chief rival, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., by more than 3 to 1 in delegate-rich Florida and with even greater leads in Alabama and his home state of Georgia.

Mr. Reagan was an almost prohibitive favorite in Alabama and Georgia and a Miami Herald poll showed him with a 39 percent to 27 percent lead over the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, George Bush, in the race for Florida's 51 delegates to the Republican nominating convention. But another Florida poll gave Mr. Reagan only a 38 to 36 edge over Mr. Bush, and Mr. Bush, scenting a possible upset, scheduled a number of appearances in widely separated parts of the state before heading to Alabama to end his southern campaign.

Asked about his chances while campaiging in Ft. Lauderdale today, Mr. Bush said that "reasonably, I would like to be close to Reagan. Better yet, I would like to beat him; but I have to be realistic." He said Florida, Georgia and Alabama "are all considered Reagan states, but I'm in them all."

Connally Withdrawal

Mr. Bush said he felt his candidacy would be helped in some states by the withdrawal yesterday of former Texas Gov. John Connally from the Republican race. "I think it will clearly work for me in states like Texas and Illinois," he said.

Mr. Bush said he has given no consideration to the possibility of running for vice president on a ticket headed by Mr. Reagan or former President Gerald Ford. "I'm going to win this nomination. I will not further discuss anything else," he said.

Mr. Reagan, fresh from his landslide victory in South Carolina on Saturday, scheduled only one stop in Florida before going to Alabama and Georgia and then heading home to California.

The withdrawal of Mr. Connally, who was badly beated in South Carolina, was expected to boost the Reagan campaign since Connally supporters are expected to switch their support to Mr. Reagan. The former California governor lost no time in asking the Connally camp to back his efforts. While Mr. Connally's following in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida was not said to be large, Mr. Reagan, during an intensive day of campaigning yesterday, repeatedly said of Connally backers "I'd be happy to have their support."

Mr. Reagan is expected to get the lion's share of Alabama's 27 and Georgia's 36 delegates.

The other major Republican challenger, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, did not campaign in the South and is not on the ballot in Alabama.

Democratic Side

On the Democratic side, the only question in the Florida primary appeared to be how many of the state's delegates Sen. Kennedy can salvage since the president is expected to win by a landslide. While Mr. Carter is expected to lose some support in the heavily Jewish Miami area because of the retraction of the U.S. vote at the United Nations on a resolution criticizing Israel, most analysts expect that at best Sen. Kennedy can expect 25 to 30 of Florida's 100 delegates.

Sen. Kennedy has not made any real effort in the South and the high point of his Florida effort came during the draft-Kennedy period in the early fall. Since then Sen. Kennedy's decline has paralleled the national polls.

Mr. Carter, who has conducted his campaign by proxy from the White House, is expected to take a large majority of Alabama's 45 delegates and nearly all of the 63 delegates from Georgia. The president has said that the crises in Iran and Afghanistan have demanded his constant attention, preventing him from doing any personal campaigning.

In all there are 208 Democratic and 114 Republican delegates at stake in tomorrow's voting. So far Mr. Reagan leads Mr. Bush in delegates 62 to 36. Rep. Anderson has 13. Sen. Kennedy, due to his victory in the Massachusetts primary, leads Mr. Carter 115 to 87. It will take 998 delegates to win the Republican presidential nomination and 1,666 to win the Democratic one.

A Southern sweep by Mr. Reagan tomorrow, analysts said, could severely damage Mr. Bush's chances for the nomination and would put intense pressure on Mr. Ford to enter the race. Landslide victories by Mr. Carter, according to observers, while partially discounted because of the president's southern background, would be another blow to Sen. Kennedy's faltering campaign and would give Mr. Carter a strong lead into what all analysts consider the showdown primaries, Illinois March 18 and New York March 25.

In other developments:

- An ABC-Harris survey found that Mr. Ford would defeat both Mr. Reagan and President Carter should he decide to enter the campaign. Respondents to the poll favored Mr. Ford over Mr. Reagan 33 percent to 27 percent and over Mr. Carter 54 to 44 percent. Pollsters attributed the results to "a nostalgic feeling about Gerry Ford" adding that things could easily change if Mr. Ford actually entered the race.
- A private poll in New York showed that Democrats preferred Mr. Carter to Sen. Kennedy 57 percent to 17 percent. However the poll was taken before the UN vote foulup which could hurt Mr. Carter among the numerous Jewish voters in the state.
- In Nebraska, an Omaha World Herald poll showed Mr. Carter beating Sen. Kennedy 52 percent to 23 percent while Mr. Reagan topped Mr. Bush 46 to 13. Mr. Carter edged Mr. Reagan 24 percent to 23 percent in an overall presidential preference poll. The Nebraska primary will be held May 13.

E. German Soldier Flees

HOF, West Germany, March 10 (AP) — An East German noncommissioned officer last night fled across the heavily fortified border into West Germany, the Bavarian Border Police reported today.

After Baker Delegates' Switch

Test of Ford's Candidacy Expected in Illinois Race

By Adam Clymer

CHICAGO, March 10 (NYT) — The effort to put former President Gerald Ford back in the White House will get its first real test at the polls March 18 in Illinois because the bulk of Sen. Howard Baker Jr.'s delegates moved yesterday to become Ford delegates.

Thomas Reed, chairman of the Draft Ford Committee, said that at least 35 delegates previously committed to Sen. Baker, who has quit the race, would now run in the Republican primary pledged to Mr. Ford. The former president, who has neither sought nor won any delegates, has received only a smattering of write-in votes in the early primaries.

Mr. Reed called yesterday's move, "The first step in building an ever-widening coalition" to nominate and elect Mr. Ford, despite the wide national lead now held by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan is generally believed to be well ahead in the contest for the 102 Illinois delegates, the third biggest delegation to the Republican National Convention in Detroit in July. But the Baker delegates, as individuals, are considered strong candidates in many congressional districts and the Ford connection may help them.

Mr. Reed, who was Mr. Ford's secretary of the Air Force, disclosed the switches in a break from a closed strategy session at which he, Stuart Spencer, a key strategist in Mr. Ford's 1976 race, and other leaders in the effort sought to determine whether enough delegates could still be won to make a Ford candidacy worthwhile.

Mr. Spencer said when called during the meeting that it had not been determined whether Mr. Ford had a realistic chance of success. He said that he would discuss the planning session at a news conference in Washington today.

Choice of Republicans

An ABC News-Louis Harris poll, completed Saturday night, indicated that in a general presidential election, President Carter would defeat Mr. Reagan 58 percent to 40 percent but would lose to Mr. Ford 44 percent to 54 percent.

The poll also indicated that Mr. Ford was the first choice of the nation's Republicans for the nomination: He leads Mr. Reagan 33 percent to 27 percent. Rep. John Anderson of Illinois was preferred by 15 percent in the survey and George Bush by 14 percent.

Mr. Reed also announced that Mr. Ford's candidacy had been endorsed yesterday by James Emery, minority leader of the New York State Assembly, who predicted that the former president would win at least 50 delegates in New York, which has 123 of the 1,994 delegates to the presidential nominating convention.

Mr. Reed said that he was convinced, after meeting with Mr. Ford a week ago in California, that he "would run if he was assured of adequate support from the rank and file of his party."

After a few days of pro-Ford activity, he said, "I am impressed with the enthusiasm I find." The day before meeting with Mr. Reed, Mr. Ford told The New York Times that he would run if his party asked him to.

Warning by Bush

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 10 (NYT) — George Bush, stopping just short of calling on Mr. Ford to stay out of the race for the Republican nomination, suggested strongly yesterday that the former president's time had passed and that the party was not looking for "any re-run of the 1976 election."

Asked if that was a signal to Mr. Ford, Mr. Bush, who denied that he was trying to force the former president to stay out, replied: "This isn't any signal. It's a direct statement. If it's a signal, fine. I think it's stronger than that."

The Bush camp has been debating Mr. Ford's recent apparent encouragement of a draft, concerned that it would divide the moderate wing of the party. Bush aides felt that without a Ford race, the withdrawal of Sen. Howard Baker Jr. and of John Connally, would leave them in command of the moderates and virtually alone in the field against Mr. Reagan, whose main strength lies with conservative elements.

In a hastily called press conference here yesterday, Mr. Bush said: "The one uniting goal for Republicans must be to defeat Jimmy Carter. Our party and our country must have forward-looking leadership — new faces and new ideas — and those ideas must be to meet America's challenge in the field of foreign relations during the decade of the 1980s."

Siad Barre in Qatar

BEIRUT, March 10 (UPI) — President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somali arrived today in Qatar for an official visit and talks with government leaders, the Qatari news agency said.

Castro Threatens Hijack Reprisals

MIAMI, March 10 (UPI) — Cuban President Fidel Castro, incensed by a series of ship hijackings to Florida, has threatened to start welcoming hijackers of U.S. planes to Cuba.

An anti-hijacking agreement between the two countries lapsed in 1976, but Cuba has continued to act as if it remained in effect. But Mr. Castro said Saturday that if the United States fails to halt what he called illegal trips by Cuban political refugees to Florida, no punitive action would be taken against hijackers of U.S. planes.

Since October, groups of Cubans have hijacked at least three Cuban vessels and a Liberian freighter in Cuban waters, forcing them to sail to Florida. The United States has allowed the Cuban vessels and their crews to return to Cuba but has taken no criminal action against the refugees.

...derates W...

...w to Sua...

...alvadoran Land Reform ...een as Key Test of Junta

By Alan Riding

S LAGARTOS, El Salvador, ... 10 (NYT) — Shortly before ... on Thursday, the church bell ... to toll and the men were ... from the sugar cane fields to ...eting in front of a farmhouse They knew there was a prob- because heavily armed soldiers everywhere. ... the steps of the farm's admin- ...ion building, Rene Alfonso ... a government agronomist, ...essed the crowds through a me- ...one. "Los Lagartos has been ...opriated by the government," ...id, "and in future it will be ... and operated by you. We ... you to name representatives to ...agement committee." ...e peasants, some still carrying ...machetes, others accompanied ...heir wives and children, were ...ed. Many had lived and ...ed here for decades and could ...asp the enormous significance ...e announcement. "Will we get ...next week?" Jose Fuentes Bel- ... a 73-year-old peasant, asked ...ously. ...out the same hour on Thurs- ...even before a land expropria- ...decree was announced by the ... military-civilian junta in San ...dor, 40 miles east of here, ...army units accompanied by ...rnment technicians were taking ...large private estates across this ...famous Central American re- ...c.

Challenge to Landowners

...e purposes of the junta's de- ...were to break the entrenched ...r of the few hundred families ...own most of the land here and ...ead off demands of landless ...ants who have increasingly ...controlled by leftist organiza- ... For different reasons, both ...ht and right, therefore, oppose the ...ure. ...en more than last Friday's na- ...lization of the country's banks, ...nd measure is seen as a test of ...unta's ability to survive and, ...tually, carry out other social ...economic changes to neutralize ...ting leftist militancy. ...e strength of the conservative ...owners is reflected in the land- distribution statistics before last Thursday's decree: 7.5 percent of farms accounted for 72.9 percent of cultivable land. These farms were, in turn, the principal producers of El Salvador's coffee, cotton and sugar exports, which represent 75 percent of the country's annual foreign exchange earnings.

Eventual Peasant Ownership

The new Basic Agrarian Reform Law contemplates an eventual limit of 247 to 370 acres, depending on land quality, for private farms. But the first stage involves only about 376 estates larger than 1,235 acres, which cover 554,000 acres, approximately 25 percent of the cultivable land here.

In the short term, the expropriated farms are to be run by the government's Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Transformation, but eventually peasant cooperatives and associations will be formed to assume ownership and control of the estates, although official agronomists will remain as advisers.

By issuing the decree now, two months before the planting season, the government hoped to minimize the impact on production. Some government experts nevertheless anticipate a 30 percent decline in output as a result of a lack of experience and a shortage of machinery. "The cotton producers saw the expropriation coming and managed to ship a lot of their tractors and crop dusters to Guatemala," one official said.

Even more crucial, however, is the political impact of the measure. On the right, the private sector campaigned for weeks against the decree, even applying pressure on the army to oust Christian Democrats in the government who backed the measure. It is still unclear whether leftist peasant organizations will be allowed to participate in the distribution program.

About 90 large farms are already in state hands, and the takeovers have been unexpectedly peaceful, partly because most landowners live in San Salvador and were not at their farms.

Bogota Force to Hostage



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Stephan: View of Marienplatz in Munich (original at City-Museum)



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Tuesday, March 11, 1980

Environmental Awareness

Poor countries sometimes think of environmental protection as a luxury for the rich. But violation of the basic conservation rules threatens the whole process of development. Where people are hungry, overuse of the land is a pressing temptation. More than half of India's soil currently shows signs of degradation. In wide areas, flooding and erosion wash nutrients out of the earth faster than farmers can replace them with fertilizer.

The United Nations Environmental Program, in alliance with several other conservation organizations, is undertaking a campaign to raise the consciousness of governments. It invites them to pay closer attention to the destructive side of conventional development. It emphasizes the continuous losses of that most limited of natural resources, the world's supply of productive farmland.

The supply of arable land is diminished when new housing or roads are built in Virginia. It is also diminished when grazing land in central Africa is overstocked and, with the stripping of the cover, when the Sahara edges southward into it. Agronomists and soil engineers know a great deal about the costs of careless development.

The purpose of the UN Environmental Program and its allies, in the document that it calls a world conservation strategy, is to press this knowledge on the people who actually make decisions, public and private, about investment and land-use policy. Like all statements of consensus, this one has its defects. It neglects, for example, the sensitive subject of population growth.

But it delivers a message of some urgency, and delivers it in terms calculated to win a hearing in very diverse places. It provides a series of standards against which any government's decisions can be measured. Above all, it offers a warning that the long struggle to protect land and water is not being won. If the present rates of degradation persist, it says, close to one-third of the world's arable land will be destroyed by the end of the century.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Funding the U.S. Draft

The House Appropriations Committee is to vote this week on President Carter's request for the money to pay for draft registration. It would be grotesque to kill the measure in committee on an appropriations question.

To vote funds for draft registration is not a decision to reinstitute the draft. Today's circumstances do not warrant the draft. Registration concedes only one point — that there may be very different circumstances, somewhere in an uncertain future, in which a draft might become necessary. Not many Americans would deny that the possibility exists. If the Appropriations Committee agrees that it exists, then it can hardly reject this small measure of preparation.

The committee does not have the luxury of debating this point in a vacuum. Whether President Carter should have requested draft registration is an interesting question for discussion. But that is not the question before the Appropriations Committee. The president has in fact made the request, and the committee cannot deny it to him without denying him much more. The president has asked for registration in response to the Soviet invasion of a neighboring country. It is the first time that the Soviet Army has gone in force beyond the perimeter that it established in the aftermath of World War II.

If the committee votes down the registration money, it will be delivering the president a rebuff of enormous symbolic importance. It will be signaling to the world that while some response to the Soviets might be useful at some later moment, Congress sees no need to do anything now that will create controversy in an election year. What does the Appropriations Committee think the Russian interpretation of that message might be? Or its effects on U.S. allies?

The draft is a matter of intense and divided feeling among Americans. Fortunately, the committee is not being asked to proceed as far as voting on the draft itself. It is merely being asked to acknowledge that the world is a dangerous place for countries that grow careless of their interests abroad. The president has gone a little beyond words alone in his reaction to the latest use of Russian military power. He needs the support of Congress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Action on Summer Games

Like winter's last snowfall, the Winter Olympiad has faded quickly from mind, giving way to the concerns of newer seasons — including the boycott of the Summer Games scheduled in Moscow. What the American athletes of summer are realizing ever so painfully has only begun to sink in elsewhere: that they are being denied any chances to compete for Olympic gold medals. But their hard training for world recognition does not have to be wasted. There can — and should — be summer alternatives. That calls for serious planning now.

The precise number of nations that definitely will join the boycott of Moscow is not clear. Like the see-no-evil members of the International and U.S. Olympic committees, many countries are hoping that somehow the whole mess will just blow away if they wait long enough. Then, goes the wishful thinking, the whole world could regroup to pack its bags for Moscow — never mind the unpleasantness in Afghanistan. It is clear that the organization of some alternative worldwide summer-game spectacular should not await all this indecision.

Besides, it should not have to matter: The alternative games should be open to athletes of all countries, regardless of whether they compete in Moscow. Rather than waiting for an unlikely cue from the Olympics organizers, all countries with any interest in participating in an alternative extravaganza should designate organizers who can decide on a host country — or countries — for the various athletic events. Universities, previous Olympic sites and other places for worldwide competitions do exist. Once they are chosen, work could begin on accommodations for athletes and spectators and arrangements for television coverage.

The results may not rival the pageantry, scale and splendor of Olympic Games that are planned years in advance. But that is all the more reason to get going right away if any of the talk about trying to compensate the athlete-victims of international politics is serious.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

No Solution in Portugal

Portugal has a 20-man Military Council charged with the task of seeing that the country is governed "in fidelity to the spirit of the 1974 revolution" which finally swept away half a century of rightwing dictatorship. It has a moderate president with considerable power and a personal popularity who emerged democratically from the post-revolutionary chaos. It has a constitution designed to ensure that the country develops as a "classless society" . . .

That same neo-Marxist constitution places considerable blocks in the way of a government bent on returning to private enterprise any part of the industrial, financial or agricultural base seized in the first flush of the revolution.

In addition, the country now has a democratically elected government led by Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, who rules over a right-of-center coalition which makes no attempt to conceal its distaste for the constitution, its desire to disband the Council of the Revolution, to restore the commanding heights of the economy to private hands and to see the current president ousted at elections next year. Stir in unemployment, inflation, a bitterly Stalinist Communist Party with growing popular support and almost total control of the major trade union groupings. Add unrelenting pressure for economic "realism" from the International Monetary Fund and stand well clear . . .

Sa Carneiro has less than nine months before the next scheduled parliamentary elections. If he is to go to the country with any credibility in the autumn he must now wrest control of foreign affairs from the president and of economic affairs from the unions — and he must do so without provoking either bloodshed or a constitutional coup.

But until the constitution can be changed, Portugal will continue to be racked by rumors of rebellion, and its fundemental problems will remain unresolved.

— *From The Guardian (London).*

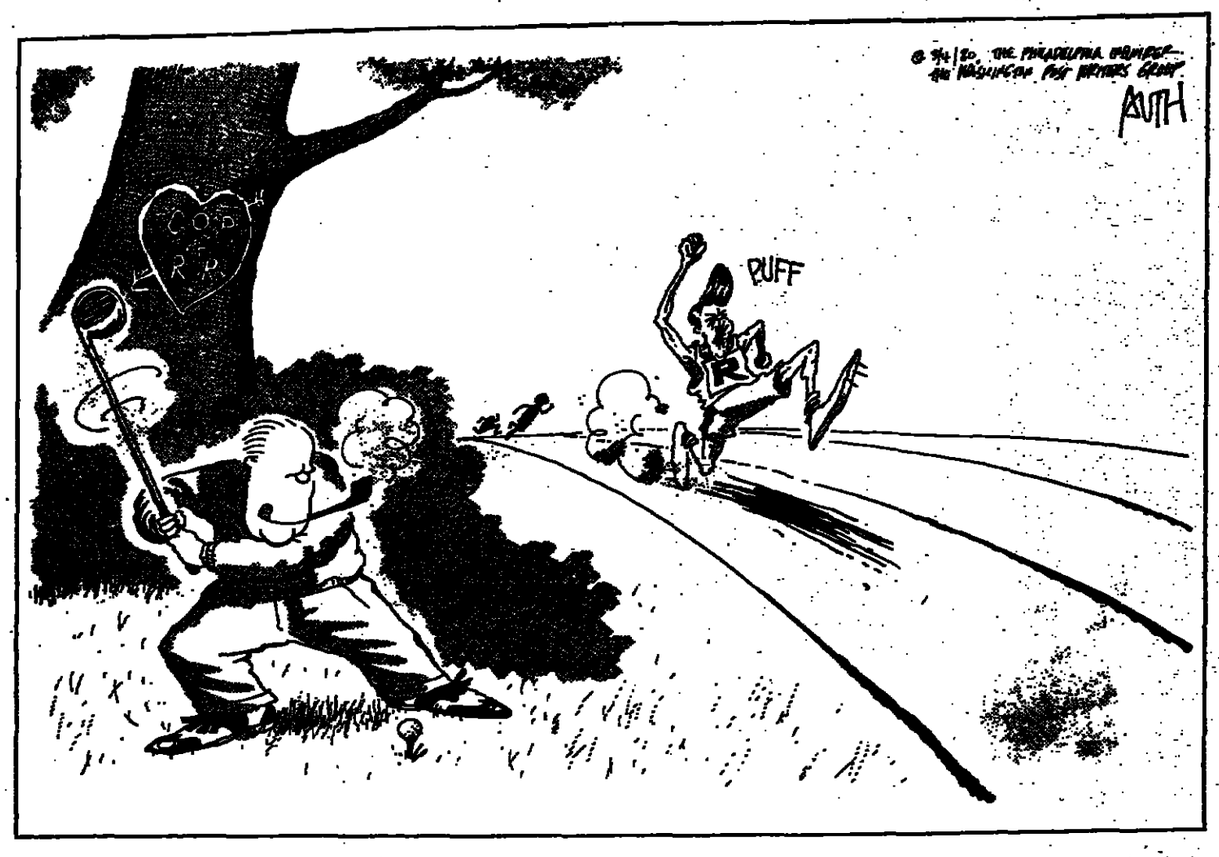
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 11, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — Mukden was occupied this morning by the Japanese. The battle is continuing. There is no longer any doubt that the Japanese have obtained a glorious victory. It is confirmed that the whole of the Russian Army is in retreat from Mukden and Fushun, General Kuropatkin's headquarters. Russian casualties are estimated at over 100,000. Pessimism reigns here. A wave of anger rises up against General Kuropatkin's conduct of the campaign and also for his action as minister of war in failing to keep the army ready for emergencies. The general's latest telegram to the Emperor reads: "I am retiring on Tieling in three columns."

Fifty Years Ago
March 11, 1930

NEW YORK — Elinor Smith, the 18-year-old ace of flapper fliers, set up an altitude record for women today by reaching a height of 30,000 feet in a Bellanca monoplane over Roosevelt Field. She also holds the women's record for a solo endurance flight last year lasting 26 hours 24 minutes. Miss Smith, who was censured by the Department of Commerce for blithely flying under four bridges in 1928, narrowly escaped death today. She lost consciousness when at the peak of her climb, and the plane fell more than 4,000 feet before she came to. Miss Smith, less than five feet tall, uses a special pile of cushions to reach the controls of her plane.



Time Not Right to Negotiate on Afghanistan

By William G. Hyland

WASHINGTON — In every U.S.-Soviet confrontational crisis, there is usally a lull, during which a number of observations appear: that the crisis is exaggerated or a misunderstanding; that it is somehow the fault of the United States, or — in any case — that there must be urgent negotiations to reach some compromise if only for the sake of easing tensions. Such observations have been heard in recent weeks, and we now seem to be moving toward negotiations to "neutralize" Afghanistan in order to provide an open door for a graceful Soviet retreat.

Indeed, the idea of neutralization and negotiations seems closely linked to several dubious conclusions about the Soviet invasion — that it was the work of the more prudent Kremlin doves (how these doves keep their jobs decade after decade is amazing); that the decision was taken while Brezhnev and Kosygin were on sick leave; that Soviet motives were purely defensive; that they hopelessly miscalculated; that they are stuck in a quagmire; that Brezhnev is desperately groping for a guarantee of neutrality that would then produce a Soviet withdrawal.

Confusing Signals

Speculating about the mysteries of Soviet decisions is fruitless, and by encouraging some of these myths and eagerly pressing the negotiating option, the Carter administration is sending confusing signals that weaken its stated objectives.

The Europeans have been the most active advocates of negotiations for neutralization. Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, has been a prime mover, arguing the "considerable urgency" of the situation and persuading his colleagues in the European Community to issue a formal statement on neutralization.

He even has gone so far as to invoke the spirit of 1907, when the Russians and the British partitioned Iran into spheres of influence and estabished Afghanistan as a "buffer state" outside the sphere of Russian influence. It was the Russians who insisted on the term "buffer state," which the British regarded as too ambiguous.

Carrington has argued that if the Russians actually fear for their security, his proposal would overcome the "difficulty." He has handed over to the Russian ambassador a note outlining the European proposal. One assumes that Washington approved and urged him on.

Different Reasons

The Europeans, however, support the neutralization proposal for reasons quite different from those of the United States. Whereas the United States, in a tactical ploy, initially floated a neutralization proposal in order to be proven wrong, the Europeans are looking for an escape from the painful decision of whether to support the United States in punitive measures against the Soviet Union.

The Europeans — the British excepted — have come to accept detente on the Continent as a permanent feature of the political landscape. West German policy is built on the assumption of a continuing special relationship with the East, if only because of the unique problems of East Germany and Berlin. Paris, of course, pursues its course, delighted to distance itself from Washington, to enhance Europe's independent voice and to strengthen France's distinct position in Moscow. The smaller countries are always alert to dangers of new confrontations in Central Europe.

The British have been tougher than their colleagues in the European Community. But for Europe in general, negotiations are a substitute for confronting the Russians with the consequences of their adventure in South Asia. In this sense, negotiations may either become another source of division between Washington and its European allies, or seriously weaken the credibility of the U.S. response to the Soviet invasion.

The Russians, of course, understand this. Their hints of negotiations are directed toward the Europeans. In this connection it is noteworthy that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recently softened Soviet opposition to negotiations about European theater nuclear weapons: Now the Soviet precondition is not reversal of the NATO decision to accept U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, but only the deferring or suspension of implementation.

As for the neutralization of Afghanistan, it is very, very doubtful that the Russians will withdraw without first attempting to secure the Communist regime. They may toy with negotiations — and certainly will set an exorbitant price for any withdrawal.

Gromyko and his able staff may dust off some of the old peace-zone plans. One might expect the Russians to probe for restrictions on the type of military aid to Pakistan, withdrawal of naval forces from the Indian Ocean, prohibition of foreign bases in the area, neutralization of Iran, a guarantee of U.S. noninterference, and, of course, a definition of neutralization that would perpetuate the puppet regime in Kabul.

The asking price for negotiations might be a lifting of the Olympic boycott, and perhaps even resumption of U.S. grain sales. The Russians are past masters in protracted talks. Meanwhile, they will try to consolidate their position on the ground in Afghanistan.

At Some Point

Despite the obvious pitfalls, the United States cannot simply brush aside any idea of talking with Moscow. At some point there may be some advantages in negotiations, but not now. It is worth remembering the U.S. objective as stated by the president on Jan. 20: "Letting the Soviets know in a clear and certain way, by action of our own country and other nations, that they cannot invade an innocent country with impunity; they must suffer the consequences."

Promoting a vague negotiation option risks diluting this crisp message. It would be better for the United States to insist on firm preconditions: namely, that the Russians must set a date for their withdrawal. This is the issue, not the international status of Afghanistan. If neutralization means discussing how to guarantee the Soviet clients in Kabul should the Russians leave in the distant future, it is a reckless and dangerous enterprise.

The writer was deputy assistant for national security to President Ford and is currently at Georgetown University. He wrote this article for the Washington Post.

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A State Vote With a Difference

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Ordinarily, state elections in West Germany tend to be vastly overrated events drawing multi-media attention out of proportion to their largely parochial import. Issues of primarily local interest are then said to be of momentous national or international significance. The outcome at the ballot box is cited as predictive of the future fate of whichever party happens to be in or out of power in Bonn.

The predictions rarely hold true. But occasionally these contests do warrant closer notice, and one of them is next Sunday's in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Not so much for the results — victory being certain for the Christian Democrats, who obtained a 59-percent majority four years ago — but because of an issue that has dominated the campaign: West Germany's inundation by foreigners — mostly Turks, Pakistanis, Indians and, of late, even Eritreans — seeking asylum.

Baden-Wuerttemberg, to hear its premier, Lothar Spaeth, and such local officials as Stuttgart Mayor Manfred Rommel, has been deluged with a grossly disproportionate number of such people — almost 100 daily since the beginning of this year. The officials say the state can no longer handle the incursion with its demands for housing and other support, without federal government aid and changes in West Germany's immigration laws.

Be that as it may, Baden-Wuerttemberg's election oratory has focused attention on a major human and social conundrum hereabouts — widespread abuse of West Germany's liberal asylum policy by a virtual army of people purporting to be victims of political persecution or discrimination in their homelands.

From 1976 to 1979 their annual numbers increased almost fivefold from 11,000 to 51,000. During the first two months of this year there were 20,000 additional arrivals — 35 percent of them Turks, and 15 percent Pakistanis and Indians. Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, a Free Democrat upon whom Spaeth and Rommel have vented their spleen, estimates that perhaps 100,000 more will come before the end of 1980.

They come by ship and plane, by bus and train, and, as Bavarian border authorities noticed last fall, even by fleets of Munich taxicabs dispatched to Northern Italy to pick up Pakistani "tourists" who were then spirited via Austria, mountain roads and rarely used border points into the southern cities of West Germany, where they claimed political asylum.

West Germany as a haven for the world's oppressed? Were it so, there would be no contest or political furor. But only 8.5 percent of those who stream into the country are genuine refugees who eventually receive permission to remain in West Germany as long as they wish. The others, on the whole, are hopeful job seekers induced by the peculiarities of West German law and often sluiced in by modern slave trade organizations in a bid to circumvent the current moratorium on hiring foreign labor.

Like a Charm

It works like a charm. All one has to do upon arrival is sign an application for political asylum. While it is being processed, one is assured of a roof over one's head — in a hotel or pension if local authorities have no other facilities or there are no relatives already in West Germany — and of cash in hand, a job, or lucrative welfare payments.

And processing takes a long time. A special Interior Ministry agency in Zirndorf needs an average 18 months to rule on each application. If it decides the applicant is not a political victim, and thus is subject to deportation, he can appeal through various courts, a procedure generally requiring five more years. The more who arrive, the more overworked the Zirndorf screeners and the courts are, and the longer the processing will take.

The arrangement is not merely an outgrowth of the peculiarities of West German law, but also an expression of the German's traditional xenophobic and chauvinistic bent. On the one hand, West Germany adamantly refuses to regard itself as a country of immigration, and has virtually no provisions for orderly admission of foreigners seeking to become permanent residents or naturalized citizens.

The overwhelming majority of its 2 million foreign "guest workers," accompanied by another 2 million dependents, have now been in the country longer than 10 years and have little intention of leaving. Yet West German law and public opinion treat them as transient aliens.

Basic Guarantee

On the other hand, not only is asylum policy liberal, but the right to asylum for foreigners is one of the West German constitution's basic guarantees. Its abuse and the exploitation of West German legal complexities are unfair to almost everyone concerned.

Unfair, for example, to the 800,000 children of "guest workers" who were either born or raised from infancy in West Germany and regard themselves as German, but are treated as foreigners, second class even to the asylum seekers.

Unfair to thousands of asylum applicants who pay large sums of money to traders in human lives, many of them their own countrymen, to be smuggled into West Germany on a pretense and then be exploited with moonlight work at sublegal pay and live in hovel-like accommodations in burgeoning urban ghettos at usurious rents.

And unfair to taxpayers and local authorities of liberal states which accept, support and accommodate more than their share of asylum seekers, whereas other states, notably Bavaria, have violated existing laws and regulations and simply skirted the problem by automatically deporting new applicants, among them genuine refugees from Communist countries.

Under the pressures of Baden-Wuerttemberg's election campaign, a federal commission has been convened in Bonn to study improvements in asylum procedure and immigration policies. Its report is due in mid-summer. Whatever its conclusions or recommendations, they will not deal with the essence of the problem. The need is for a complete rethinking of West German immigration policy in accord with a changed world.

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—Letters—

Armenians, Cyprus

Reading the article of Marvine Howe "Armenian Terrorists: War Without a Front" (IHT March 1) I was shocked by the irresponsibility with which this serious matter was treated. On such a grave issue one would have expected both the author and the newspaper to have been more careful and to have taken some pain in verifying the soundness of their information. Instead Ms. Howe, reporting from Ankara, transmitted all the insinuations that came to her knowledge.

Cyprus, a victim of Turkish aggression and continued occupation of 40 percent of its territory, has chosen, for its vindication, the path of international law and the channels provided by the United Nations Charter.

ANDREAS PIRISHIS.
Paris.

Registered

Those service gals who posed nude for Playboy (People, March 4) obviously have no qualms about women being in a draft.

AL HIX.
Paris.

U.S. Need... New Tea... For Worl...

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — One ... after the affair of the ... vowed United Nations vote, ... dent Carter has done nothing ... tive to limit the damage. And ... day the episode becomes ... plainly a disaster for this co... policy and reputation in the w...

Can there ever have been, ... ample, a more embarras... timed Washington visit than ... mut Schmidt's? The West G... chancellor arrived just after ... seemed a demonstration of t... constancy and incompetence ... our European allies, in genera... the West Germans, in part ... have sensed in the Carter ad... tration.

The president's explanation ... switch on the Security Council ... lution looks even less credible ... a week than it did in the first. ... Conversations with two high ... participants in the affair co... me that there was, as he s... "failure to communicate" abo... maining references to Jerusal... the resolution. But they were ... sufficient to justify the extr... nary step of disavowing the A... can vote. That resulted from ... lated change of mind about th... sible consequences of the reso... as a whole.

Robert Strauss, manager ... Carter re-election campaign, ... the president that there wou... devastating political consequ... in areas with large numbers of ... ish voters — notably Florida, ... York and Illinois, with prim... just ahead. What is not so c... whether the after-the-fact de... to regret U.S. support of the re... tion will mollify those voters.

Self-Destruction

Sol Linowitz, the president's ... cial ambassador for the ne... tions on West Bank autonomy, ... him the American vote in the ... might so anger Israel that the ... tiations would be derailed. Bu... again it is not clear that the C... disavowal has helped. For the ... of the whole episode is to m... much harder to deal with a ... obstacle to peace — Israeli ... ments on the West Bank.

The settlements seem to ... outsiders, however sympathet... Israel, an example of self-de... tive statecraft. Israel wastes it... sources, strains its military cap... and offends every other govern... in the world in order to build ... conomic outposts for a handf... zealots. Israel and its supporte... gue that Jews should not be b... from living anywhere, includin... West Bank. Of course that is ... But it does not follow that jus... to be achieved, or good human... tions, by planting settlements ... hostile culture under the for... armed occupation . . .

The unhappy effect of the ... vowed vote affair has be... shatter reasoned re-examinati... the settlement policy. Inevi... most Israeli politicians have s... behind the hardest line, and A... can Jewish organizations ha... sued emotional statements of ... test. The U.S. ability to move ... on the settlement question ... wise leadership, has been cripp...

As president, Jimmy Carte... suffered much unjust criticism ... many who have defended him ... past find themselves spee... now. This performance cann... defended. The only question is ... can be done to mitigate the ... age: to restore the credibility o... U.S. government and the peac... cess in the Middle East.

Urgent Interest

Th... inescapable answer is ... ther... must be changes in those ... make U.S. policy. Jimmy C... may or may not be re-elected ... he cannot wait to act. It is ... urgent interest, as well as the ... try's, to change his foreign ... team now.

The person who ought to ... president's damage-control o... in foreign policy, the one wh... sures orderly decisions, is hi... tional security adviser, Zbi... Brzezinski has evidently bee... busy looking down gun barr... the Khyber Pass and opposin... supply of American food for ... ing Cambodians to do the job ... replacement by a less erratic, ... egocentric figure would help r... confidence.

Secretary of State Vance too... blame for the UN vote episo... gallantly and, I think, unfairly ... it has to be said that this good ... who has done so much for ... honor to the office, has reas... leave now.

When he said publicly last ... that he would not serve in a s... Carter term, Vance lost much ... bureaucratic leverage. Power ... to Brzezinski, and diplomats ... entertain the alarming thought ... he might become secretary. A ... dent trying to restore a wo... foreign policy as he seeks re... tion should not have what am... to a lame-duck secretary of sta...

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...Moon Resources Pact ...lled by Politics in U.S.

By Bernard Nossiter

WASHINGTON — N.Y. ... after the ... vened United ... battle in Washington has ... new United Nations draft ... dent Carter ... a far-out project: mining ... tive to limit the ... on the moon. The conflict ... day the ... pits what could be a bigger ... policy and ... struggle when, and if, ... Can there ... ries here complete their ... ample, a ... an international law gov- ... turned Washington ... exploitation of the sea. ... chancellor ... March 3 diplomats began a ... seemed a ... fact a "law of the sea" trea- ... sensus and ... y had finished their analo- ... ver European ... oject for the moon and ... the West Ger- ... it without a dissenting vote ... ration ... mber.

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...slems Blamed ... Philippines ...rror Campaign

From Agency Dispatches

...ILA, March 10 — The Phi- ... military today blamed ... rebels for a wave of urban ... sm on Mindanao, the com- ... second largest island, as the ... toll from the bloodiest at- ... yet rose to 30.

Gen. Delfin Castro, com- ... er in central Mindanao, said ... eport to President Ferdinand ... s that the Moslem-led Moro ... nal Liberation Front has ... to urban terror to draw the ... ion of the Islamic world to ... no Moslems.

... said captured documents indi- ... the wave of bombings was ... a terror campaign planned ... nnection with next month's ... uled meeting in Pakistan of ... slamic Conference of Foreign ... sters.

... official Philippine News ... cy said that 30 persons were ... and 257 wounded in coordi- ... grenade attacks yesterday on ... ovies houses in the port city ... miz and a crowded plaza in ... wn of Iligan.

... dical supplies in the two ... were reported critically short ... ams of specialists were flown ... southern island from Manila ... e for the wounded. Security ... ghtened in Mindanao's north- ... rovinces, with soldiers ordered ... ovie houses, parks and pla- ...

... the central Philippines, gov- ... ...ir troops shot to death five ... ...nist guerrillas, including a ... ...nder, and captured two oth- ... a clash yesterday, the Defense ... ...try said today.

...ion of Sharing Rights

...Moon Resources Pact ...lled by Politics in U.S.

By Bernard Nossiter

WASHINGTON — N.Y. ... after the ... vened United ... battle in Washington has ... new United Nations draft ... dent Carter ... a far-out project: mining ... tive to limit the ... on the moon. The conflict ... day the ... pits what could be a bigger ... policy and ... struggle when, and if, ... Can there ... ries here complete their ... ample, a ... an international law gov- ... turned Washington ... exploitation of the sea. ... chancellor ... March 3 diplomats began a ... seemed a ... fact a "law of the sea" trea- ... sensus and ... y had finished their analo- ... ver European ... oject for the moon and ... the West Ger- ... it without a dissenting vote ... ration ... mber.

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science fiction writer, and Leigh Ratiner, a Washington lobbyist who, until last summer, labored for Kennecott Copper Corp. against the law of the sea treaty.

'Common Heritage'

The main object of their opposition is Article XI which declares the moon and its resources "the common heritage of mankind." The same phrase appears in the draft sea law text where it applies to the potential mining riches of the seabed. In the moon treaty, it establishes that mineral resources found in space shall be shared among all nations under the aegis of a new international agency. Exploitation of any iron, aluminum, titanium or other minerals on the moon is to be "orderly and safe" and "rational." The proceeds are to be "equitably shared" among all nations.

Mr. Ratiner has testified that this will create "a system of international socialism" and "foreclose the commercial uses of outer space by American private enterprise."

The L-5 group, which takes its name from a point in space thought suitable for a weightless factory, wants to apply the principles of Adam Smith to the world of Buck Rogers. And, strange as it may seem, so does the Soviet Union. Moscow has repeatedly opposed the "common heritage" doctrine, apparently calculating that its technology could assure it of a comparable share of any minerals in space.

Treaty Under Review

Opposition from *L-5*, with its 3,600 members, has so frightened the Carter administration that there is now a "secret" interagency committee to study the treaty anew. While the list is classified, it is said to include the Defense Department, CIA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Departments of State, Treasury and Commerce.

The committee has been told to take its time, especially in this election year and in light of warnings from Sens. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., chairman and ranking Republican of the Foreign Relations Committee. The senators, both facing voters, have charged that the agreement "could disadvantage the United States to the benefit of the Soviet Union — which may be the reason the Soviets first proposed such a treaty on the moon." They failed to say that the Soviet version omitted a common heritage rule.

State Department lawyers, who labored to bring forth the document, dismiss these objections. Said one: "Land grabs are no longer fashionable. We have 1,000 economic and political interests that intersect with all the nations of the world. The demand of others for a shared approach must be accommodated."

Moreover, if the United States insists on a lunar free-for-all, officials contend, Washington may have to renounce another space treaty — the 1967 agreement that bars all weapons from space.

The moon treaty will not go into effect until three more nations sign. Even then, it binds only signers.



Associated Press

FLAMING PROTEST — Tibetan demonstrators burn a Chinese flag outside the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi yesterday. About 500 Tibetan exiles gathered in a protest demonstration on the 21st anniversary of an uprising against Chinese rule. They vowed to fight for independence under the leadership of the Dalai Lama, who lives in India.

Greater Than 1 Billion H-Bombs

2 Spinning Stars' Contact Source of Extreme Energy

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 10 (WP) — Two stars have been found in the constellation Cepheus that are spinning so fast and so close together that their contact releases the energy equivalent of more than 1 billion hydrogen bombs.

"The physical contact the two stars are making produces energies millions of times greater than we'd expect from either star alone," said Dr. Herbert Friedman, chief scientist at the Naval Research Laboratory where the stars were identified. "There is so much energy in the rotation of the two stars that we don't think it will run down for tens of millions of years."

Spinning in opposite directions, like the twin blades of an egg beater, the stars are moving so fast they make a full circle of each other every six hours. One star is a little bigger than our sun, the other half the size of the sun.

The finding was made by the NRL's X-ray telescope aboard the orbiting High Energy Astronomy Observatory and confirmed by a more powerful instrument on the Einstein Observatory that was put into orbit late last year. The constellation is about 15 light years away, in the northern sky.

The satellites found a surprisingly intense X-ray emission from the two stars, which are so close they touch and may even be joined. Touching or not, the stars are separated by such a small distance that they are surrounded by the same corona of million-degree gas.

The corona is bound to both stars by a cage of looping magnetic lines of force, much like our own sun connects to its corona. Scientists believe that these magnetic field lines become twisted like ropes, then expand like rubber bands until the tension snaps them at the point where the two stars touch each other.

Hot Spot

As soon as they snap, says Dr. Friedman, the magnetic lines of force begin to reconnect to magnetic disturbances of the faces of both stars. This creates a hot spot at the reconnection — which releases a huge amount of energy in the form of a continuous flare.

"Our sun produces a great flare once a year at the peak of the 11-year solar cycle," Dr. Friedman said. "Here you have it going on continuously."

NRL scientists suspect that the two stars were formed at the same time about five billion years ago, meaning that they are about as old as our sun. Dr. Friedman said it is not known how the stars came in contact or what their fate will be; he expects they will go on flaring X-rays for tens of millions of years.

"It could be that the bigger of the two will eventually swallow up the smaller one," he speculated. "Or the *smaller one could collapse to a* dwarf star and become a separate entity."

Since finding the "binary contact" stars, the NRL's Russell Carroll has discovered two similar pairs in Cepheus. Dr. Friedman said the NRL intends to look at every one of the dozens of binary stars in Cepheus to see how many produce X-ray flares explosive enough to equal the energy of 1 billion hydrogen bombs.

'Surge' Might Cause Dramatic Chilling of World Temperatures

Ice Slipping Off Antarctic Could Raise Ocean Levels

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists are reviving the controversial notion that millions of cubic miles of Antarctic ice can sometimes abruptly slip off the continent into the sea, resulting in extreme increases in global ocean levels and precipitating a dramatic chilling of the world's climate.

A fear of some climate specialists is that such a surge could be caused in the Antarctic by a warming of the global climate as a result of increased fuel burning. The burning increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which then acts like a greenhouse roof, trapping warmer air.

The Department of Energy is taking this possibility seriously enough to sponsor a conference on the subject April 8-10 at the University of Maine in Orono.

An ice slippage, or surge, is believed to have occurred about 95,000 years ago, when world sea levels apparently rose about 60 feet, *enough to flood almost all of Florida.* Measurements taken in New Guinea coral reefs indicate that a rise in the sea level of more than 26 feet occurred about 120,000 years ago, which is when many scientists believe the last great ice sheets began forming on North America and Eurasia.

Coral Reefs Studied

In the Feb. 14 issue of the British journal Nature, Paul Aharon, John Chappell and William Compston of Australian National University in Canberra propose that the two events were linked. "We conclude," they wrote, "that an Antarctic ice surge seems likely to have initiated the last glaciation."

The authors studied coral reefs on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea. These reefs are constantly lifted out of the sea by geologic forces and protect the beaches from wave action, keeping them intact for the study of ancient sea levels.

Small-scale ice surges are known to occur when the ice accumulation in a glacier becomes unstable and the ice flows rapidly down a valley. It has been proposed, however, that surges sometimes involve large ice sheets. Nevertheless, so far there is no widely accepted evidence indicating that a surge is imminent.

In the same issue of Nature, John Hollin of the University of Colorado in Boulder states his case for catastrophic ice surges. He cites the finding in the 1950s of the remains of many mammals in an excavation in Trafalgar Square. The remains — hippopotamus, rhinoceros, elephants and other animals — dated from the period before the last ice age, and could have been buried by a sudden flooding, such as that caused by an ice surge. The original explanation for the mass burial was the biblical flood.

A British geologist, R.P. Cotton, noted that fleet-footed animals, such as deer, were curiously absent. Perhaps, he said, they were able to "avoid being submerged with their less active contemporaries by escaping to the hills."

In the Nature report, Dr. Hollin also cites the fact that a study of samplings from giant stalactites found in a French cavern and from deep borings of the Greenland ice sheet indicate that there was a sudden cooling of the climate about 95,000 years ago.

In addition, ancient pollen deposits from Greece, Illinois and France indicate a sudden shift from vegetation typical of forests to that of the chilly steppes and prairies. In sediment cores from the Gulf of Mexico there is an abrupt transition from warm-water organisms (foraminifera) to those typical of cold water.

Some researchers believe that the last global cooling started about 90,000 years ago and was caused by volcanic dust, which blocked sunlight from reaching the earth. But Dr. Hollin believes it was caused by a surge, probably from East Antarctica — the region south of Australia that includes Wilkes Land and Queen Maud Land.

There has been much research recently on the stability of the West Antarctic ice sheet, much of which is more than a mile thick, but according to Dr. Hollin's calculations, sea levels would rise only 20 feet if all of it slipped off the continent.

This would be enough to flood many areas but insufficient to account for the more extreme sea-level rises suggested by the evidence cited by Dr. Hollin and the Australian group. However, if all the East Antarctic ice slipped into the sea — which is improbable — the average global rise in sea level would be almost 200 feet.

While in most places the continental ice sheet is two or three miles thick, he reasoned that after falling into the sea its average thickness would decrease to about 1,000 feet, resulting in ice covering much of the southern oceans. The brilliant white surface of this vast ice shelf would reflect enough solar energy back into space to cool the global climate and initiate an ice age.

The rate at which sea levels would rise following such a surge is uncertain, but one piece of evidence, *cited in Dr. Hollin's article,* indicates that the interval would be much less than a century.

Many scientists have shunned the surge hypothesis as a revival of catastrophism, a theory that accepts the reality of a global flood, as described in the Bible.

The leading explanation for the ice ages is a theory proposed in the 1920s by Milutin Milankovitch. This theory has recently gained strength as scientists have made a more precise timetable of the ice ages.

According to it, the key factors are cyclic changes in the earth's orbit and the tilt of its axis, which control the amount of solar energy reaching high latitudes during the time of year when the winter snows normally melt. If the changes are such that the snows do not melt, an ice age is under way.

Two Australian scientists, W.F. *Budd and B. McInnes of* Melbourne University have concluded that minor Antarctic ice surges occur roughly every 5,000 years and major ones at intervals of 100,000 years.

U.S. Is Participating At East German Fair

LEIPZIG, East Germany, March 10 (AP) — The Leipzig Trade Fair opened yesterday as the East Germans claimed that the crisis over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had little impact on the business climate between East and West.

Despite partial U.S. trade sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the Afghan conflict, the U.S. Commerce Department is sponsoring an exhibit by about 20 American firms seeking contracts in communist Eastern Europe. A number of major U.S. companies also have set up exhibits and the International Communications Agency is sponsoring a demonstration of U.S. laser technology.

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Iraq Calls Iran Envoy Persona Non Grata

BAGHDAD, March 10 (AP). — Iraq has declared Iran's ambassador to Baghdad persona non grata and asked him to leave the country by the middle of this month, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman accused Ambassador Mohammed Duaei of giving the Iranian state-run radio false information about Iraq.

Obituaries

...Heinz Linge, 67, Was Hitler's Butler

...MBURG, March 10 (UPI) — ...'s butler, Heinz Linge, 67, has ...ere of heart failure and bron- ...llness, it was reported today.

Linge entered service in the ...leader's household shortly af- ...ter seized power in 1933 and ...d his way up to become head ...ler's personal servants.

Linge, who held the rank of ...turmfuehrer in the SS in ... War II, was taken prisoner ...e Russians in their sweep ...h Germany in 1945. Released ... Soviet prisoner of war camp ...5, Mr. Linge returned to West ...any and made money selling ...ory of personal anecdotes to ...ated weeklies and tabloid ...apers.

...t month the Sunday newspa- ...Welt Am Sonntag, began publi- ... of a series of Mr. Linge's ...irs. Mr. Linge told the news- ...that, after Hitler committed ...e in his Berlin bunker, he ...ed the fuehrer's body outside ...elter, poured gasoline over it ...t it on fire.



Associated Press

Heinz Linge in West Berlin after release from Russia in 1955.

Olga Chekhova

...NICH, March 10 (AP) — ...an-born actress Olga Chekho- ..., who appeared in more than ...ms and later operated a string ...auty salons in Europe and the ...d States, died yesterday at her ... in the Obermenzing suburb of ...ich.

... Chekhova trained as an ac- ...at the Stanislavski school in ...ow and made her debut on the ...ow stage. But she and her fam- ...d the Soviet Union in 1921 for ...many, where her career blos- ...d. She appeared in a large ...er of German-language films, ...ding Bel Ami and Befreite ...de.

Andreas Metaxa

...THENS, March 10 (IHT) — ...reas Metaxa, 84, chairman of ...board of the Metaxa brandy ...died here March 5.

... Metaxa, the son of the ...der of the firm, divided his ca- ...between the family business ...philanthropy. He was responsi- ...for the Metaxa Foundation's ...ribution that led to construc- ... of a Piraeus hospital specializing in treatment of cancer.

Forrest Wall

TENANTS HARBOR, Maine, March 10 (UPI) — Forrest Wall, 83, the subject of painter Andrew Wyeth's "Man from Maine" died last Friday. Mr. Wall, a carpenter, also taught school at Long Cove and was the area's first certified tree farmer.

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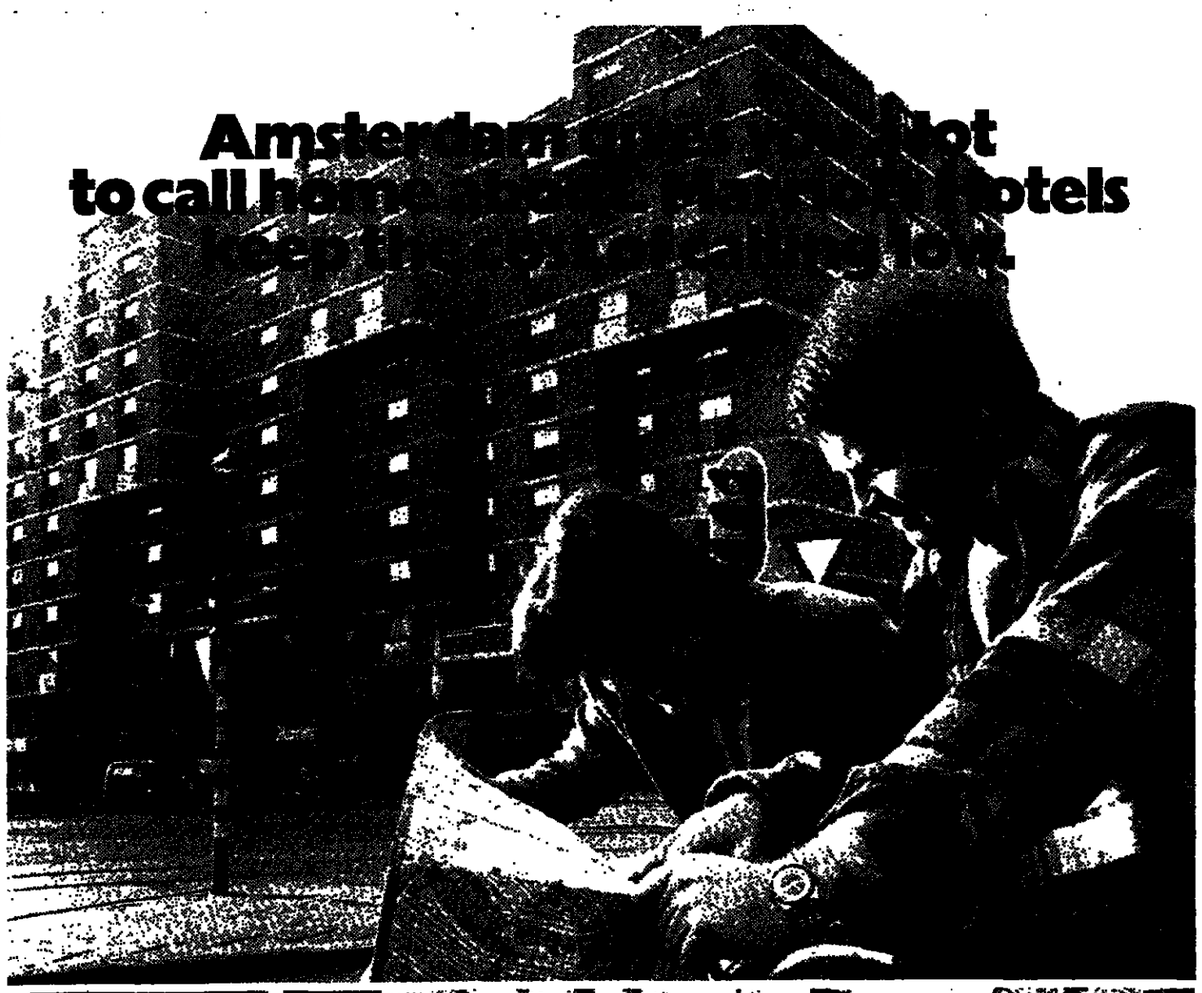
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Dance

Patricia Neary in Zurich: Balanchine Connection

By David Stevens

ZURICH (IHT) — Although George Balanchine's ballets have their honored place in the repertories of most of the Europe's leading companies, his influence has also been felt on this side of the Atlantic through a special relationship with one or another young and developing troupe. This has usually taken the form of having Balanchine as long distance "artistic adviser" with a Balanchine-trained director on the spot.

Currently, Mr. B.'s European branch office is the ballet company of the Zurich Opera. Patricia Neary, who was a New York City Ballet soloist in the 1960s and has held directorial posts in West Berlin and Geneva, is in her second year as ballet director here, and she has been joined this season by her younger sister Colleen, herself a former NYCB soloist, as ballet mistress.

The Balanchine connection means a privileged access to the master's works, which last season brought the European premiere of his "Midsummer Night's Dream" and next month will bring a triple bill of "Bugaku," "Who Cares?" and the Stravinsky "Capriccio." But the eclectic Zurich repertory also ranges from works by Swiss choreographers to the romantic story ballets, most recently Nureyev's staging of "Don Quixote."

The company's most recent program of four ballets by as many choreographers showed both this range and, although Balanchine was not on the menu, it showed the top-to-bottom strength and homogeneity his ballets demand. The 41-member troupe is an international one, but 15 of the dancers are American, a proportion roughly similar to those of several leading companies in West German opera houses.

The centerpiece of the program was Jerome Robbins' "Afternoon of a Faun," staged here by Francisco Moncion, who danced the male part in the 1953 world premiere in New York. This masterpiece's innocent narcissism and subdued eroticism take on different hues according to its dancers. Here, Reda Sheta brought some of Moncion's own mysterious, animal-like presence to the male part, which contrasted effectively with Cheryl Wrench's budding self-awareness.

Besides being an experienced hand at transplanting Balanchine's ballets, Patricia Neary has done choreographies of her own. One of them, "Variations Concertantes," set to a like-named composition by Alberto Ginastera, was originally done for the Geneva Ballet but so extensively reworked for Zurich as to be virtually new. It is an abstract work in the Balanchine sense, movement built on the music in variations for two couples and a corps of 18 (12 girls, 6 boys), with simple, apt and colorful sets and costumes by Roland Aeschlimann. The final rondo variation for the whole company made an exuberant windup for the program, even though Jonas Kage's style as one of the principal males was severely cramped by an injury.



Susan Schimert-Rumble

Cheryl Wrench, Floris Alexander in "Variations Concertantes."

"Variations on a Children's Song" by Laszlo Seregi, director of the Budapest Opera Ballet, set to Ernst von Dohnanyi's variations on "Ah, vous dirai-je maman," juxtaposed children's games with their less agreeable adult equivalents in dances for five couples. "Schwarzer Strand," a new dance by the Swiss choreographer Juerg Burth set to a taped sound collage, appeared to have a specific if murky dramatic content involving four black-garbed women, three pairs in vaguely 18th-century costume and three mostly naked men, moving in a cleverly designed and lit enclosed space by John Foster Macfarlane.

Andre Presser got solid playing from the Zurich orchestra in the Debussy, Ginastera and Dohnanyi scores, with Dianne Chilgren the excellent piano soloist in the last-named.

Jazz

Lester Bowie: Chicago Art Ensemble 'Experience'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, March 10 (IHT) — Lester Bowie has been called by critic Joachim Berendt, "a Cootie Williams of the avant-garde." And a French magazine said that he was the "new Louis Armstrong."

Yes, he's heard that. "I'm not the new Louis." He shook his head and smiled. "I can't sing. I may try singing in a couple of years. People forget that Louis was the greatest vocalist of his time. I won't be him until I can sing. I do want to be popular like that, though. Probably will be someday."

A flat, matter-of-fact statement, shyly said. At the age of 38, this is no brash upstart speaking.

His goals, in any case, have been consistent. When his family moved from St. Louis to Chicago he was happy because Louis Armstrong played in Chicago more often. At the age of 12 he would stick his horn out the window when practicing so that if Armstrong just happened to go by he would hear it and hire him as second trumpet.

"I was serious. I really hoped. I had fantasies about it." With his short-cropped, grey-speckled hair and scholarly glasses, he resembles a black studies professor at an Ivy League college rather than an emerging superstar of free jazz.

Bowie helped found the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians, which record producer Michael Cuscuna calls "one of the most powerful, dynamic and unique groups of the new music (and the old music too)." The Art Ensemble of Chicago grew out of the AACM. There were large gaps between gigs at first and Malachi Favors would have to work in a Holiday Inn, Roscoe Mitchell returned to the factory and Bowie went on the road with Jackie Wilson.



Photo Horace

Lester Bowie: Fantasies.

It was going nowhere. They moved in 1969 to Paris — "our second home" — where they lived for almost three years. "We haven't worked in a factory or a Holiday Inn since."

Europeans consider the Art Ensemble the apotheosis of avant-garde jazz, which it may in fact be. And now a 30-city tour of America is lined up for the fall.

Last year in Austin, Texas, they played in airplane hangar of a club with 1,500 persons, black and white, wearing flannel shirts, Levi's and 10-gallon hats going wild. "The audience is starved. People have been hearing bullshit for so long, they're really happy to get the wheels in their heads working again. Had to find out they still got wheels."

The ace in the hole is the band: one piece five guys wearing garters and green eyeshades come onto the stage. They sit around a table and start playing cards. While playing cards gradually become cards with music on them, horns are picked up and the players act as musically as they had in the card game.

"They don't have to like it, but I want them to start asking themselves questions. Why is he wearing war paint? Why did that guy just flip? Why would they play such music?"

Bowie just completed a tour of Italy with his own quintet, featuring altoman Arthur Blythe, combined with three gospel singers. "I'm bringing together elements that not usually associated. It does have any special significance, but I happen to like gospel music and don't feel I shouldn't like it or perform it just because."

Doesn't he sound defensive?

"People seem to find it hard to understand. They keep asking 'Why?' The only adequate answer is 'Why not?' The Harlem boys club wants me to organize a 200-piece marching band for a parade next summer. This cat called me the other day. So I guess I'll do that. We included rock and funk and bebop in our music from the beginning. I'm glad to hear James Brown, the Art Ensemble, Louis Armstrong, Kenny Rogers — I don't want to miss any of them.

"People have been bombarded with so much inferior music that they've forgotten how to think. The Art Ensemble presents an alternative. It's not political, we just say here's the experience. Think about it. What you think is up to you. Once the process starts again they may think about how to better the general situation. Maybe the oppressors will even think about stopping their oppression."

Isn't that optimistic?

He laughed. "You have to be in this business."

Art Ensemble of Chicago: [illegible] (Mutualite), March 12; Ma[illegible] March 14-17; Turbe, March 19; [illegible]genteuil, March 21; Grenoble, M[illegible] 23; tour continues in Germany, [illegible]gium, Italy, Britain, Holland, [illegible]embourg, Austria and Switzerland through May 20.

Theater

Auschwitz Drama Revived Cabaret-Style in Berlin

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, March 10 (IHT) — To coincide with this year's brotherhood week in Germany, a municipally subsidized theater in West Berlin, the Freie Volksbuehne, has revived Peter Weiss' documentary "Die Ermittlung" (The Investigation). Weiss took his material from the trial some years ago in Frankfurt of staff members of the Nazis' Auschwitz extermination camp.

Erwin Piscator, one of pre-Hitler Berlin's greatest theatrical innovators, staged the play's world premiere in this same house in 1965. Without trying to to recreate a courtroom, he recreated an authentic courtroom atmosphere, factual and low-key.

Thomas Schulte-Michels, who has staged this revival, and Susanne Thaler, his designer, have gone in the opposite direction. Taking over the stage area, they have constructed a sort of circular cabaret. The actors wear garish makeup and clothes, and periodically dance about like sleazy entertainers in some sleazy night spot. The audience sits at tiny tables or on benches.

As a setting for the horrific testimony by Auschwitz survivors, this environment shocks, as Schulte-Michels no doubt intended.

The five actors and three actresses exchange roles. At times the atmosphere becomes that of an affluent cocktail party, or of a TV quiz or talk show. In between segments, music, including "Stormy Weather," "Sentimental Journey," and Scott Joplin, is played over loudspeakers.

If I got the message, Schulte-Michels wanted to portray present day German fat cats as utterly indifferent to the question of responsibility for 6 million deaths in extermination camps. One wishes his elementary taste had matched his good intentions.

Early reviews of this production savaged it. One called it "an evil, unforgivable aberration . . . undignified, inhuman . . . shameless"; another labeled it "disagreeable . . . a horridly unsuccessful, completely and totally unfitting evening." Almost no one in the audience applauded. Some people booed.

I left the theater with a woman who had spent six weeks in the Auschwitz camp followed by three years in the almost equally infamous Ravensbrueck camp for woman. I asked her whether Ravensbrueck still recurs in her dreams. "Yes," she said, "all the time."

For her, and for many, many like her, the unutterable horrors of Hitler's Third Reich have not yet ended nor will they end until death itself brings release. One wonders how much Thomas Schulte-Michels thought about such people when he set about turning their experiences into this sort of cabaret show.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, March 11, 1980

Gold Below $600

Swiss Abet Inflows, but Dollar Advances

LONDON, March 10 (AP-DJ) — [illegible] today announced a further easing of restrictions on foreign capital inflows in another effort to stem the Swiss currency, but the dollar rose against the Swiss franc and other European currencies.

Gold stopped to well $600 on fears of even higher interest rates, prompted selling.

The Swiss National Bank said banks will again be allowed to interest on non-residents' time sits of at least three months rity effective March 11. The central bank also removed its ng on forward foreign exchange sactions with foreigners.

he curbs being lifted were part Oct. 31, 1974, package de- ed to stem sharp appreciation he Swiss franc. Non-residents ave not eligible to receive inter- payments on time deposits of than three months or on sight its.

he new measures follow closely sures taken in February by the National Bank to prop up the These included an easing of curbs on foreign capital in- s and increases in the discount Lombard rates. But the Febru- steps failed to attract more for- demand for Swiss francs or to an outflow of capital.

ention in the foreign exchange ket to the Swiss announcement short-lived, dealers said. After ntening briefly on the news, the e and Deutsche mark quickly gained lost ground. Foreign ex- dealers said they believed pressure."

Isn't that optimistic?

He laughed. "Yes, this business."

...nuary Figures Show ...op in OPEC Output

NEW YORK, March 10 (Reuters) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' oil production raged 29.5 million barrels a day January, down from 30.7 MBD December, Petroleum Intelli- ace Weekly said today.

Production cutbacks caused by tening demand were major rea- s for the drop, it reported. Total communist production was million barrels a day as non- C production rose by 60,000 ls daily to 18.3 MBD, the in- y news letter said.

'It's Makes You Wonder — How We Ever Compete?'

Robots Are Key to Japanese Productivity

By William H. Chapman

ZAMA, Japan (WP) — The way they turn out Datsun motor cars in a sprawling plant here does not allow much for human error. But then, there are not many humans around to make mistakes.

Inside the body-assembly plant, for example, the visitor looks past lines of moving cars, down the long aisles, and sees no one. Here and there are small groups of workers watching in case the machines do something wrong. Occasionally one spots an employee actually touching hands to metal.

But that is an exception. Ninety-seven percent of the work in Nissan Motor's Zama plant is performed by machines, making it the world's most automated car-assembly line. On an average day more than 1,300 cars come rolling off that line. On an average shift, it is manned by exactly 67 workers.

Instead of people, there are robots — machines bobbing and weaving as they weld parts together, like so many metallic ducks pecking away at food troughs.

Visitors from the United States are astonished. Former U.S. Labor Secretary William Usery, now a consultant, expressed amazement after a trip through the Zama plant, recently opened to outsiders. "It makes you wonder — how do we ever compete?" he said.

The Zama plant, 22 miles south of Tokyo, is a battlefront in the coming war for world automobile dominance, a war of precision, uniform quality, low labor costs and, above all, high rates of productivity.

Japanese Superiority

In the past two decades, much of the Japanese superiority in everything from television sets to steel sheets has been attributed to the supposedly happy, docile worker who loyally sings his company's songs and swims contentedly in the company pool in off-hours.

But increasingly, Japan is replacing those cheerful workers with machines or assigning them to watch and repair machines. The result is a steadily rising productivity that is the envy of the industrial world.

A Western expert in technology who has watched Japan's automation and productivity grow recalls: "Engineers come here from all over the world, and the thing they always say is, 'there aren't any people.'"

It is true of autos, steel, electronics and just about everything else mass produced in Japan. Mr. Usery recently visited a Nippon Steel factory. "It was downright scary," he recalled later. "We walked for great distances down those aisles and we didn't see anybody.

"They are outproducing us [the United States] in many areas," said Mr. Usery, a board member of the American Productivity Center. "They spent a lot of money to get this way."

Here are a few benchmarks on the automation march in Japan:

- With the exception of 1974, a recession year, Nissan's plant in Zama has increased production annually for seven years. But the number of employees has not increased at all.
- Nissan moved its pickup-truck factory from this site in 1977 to a new location in Kyushu and installed the latest in robotics. The factory now produces the same number of trucks as before with half the employees.
- Norman Macrae, an authority on Japanese industry for The Economist magazine, recently resurveyed the state of the art here and compared a Japanese car factory with the state-owned U.K. automaker, BL Ltd., formerly British Leyland. He found that the productivity per man in Japan is four times greater than at BL and probably will double within the next five years.

Precise productivity comparisons are hard to find. In surveys that compare car manufacturers according to units turned out per worker, Japan has an embarrassingly large lead over both U.S. and European companies. But the comparison is crude because much of the work done in other nations' factories is done in Japan outside by subcontractors.

Toyota, Japan's biggest automaker, devised a formula to measure the amount of value added by each worker in assembly plants. Japan was far ahead of Europe by that gauge but just about even with U.S. manufacturers.

Japan usually is acknowledged to be far in front on one of the major ingredients of productivity: investment in new, automated equipment. Its application of these inventions is widespread. Faith in the value of new equipment is a cardinal principle.

"Whenever there is money, invest it in machinery," was the rule of Toyota founder Sakichi Toyoda, and most other successful Japanese industrialists have heeded his words.

In the steel industry, for example, Japan makes far greater use of efficient oxygen furnaces than does the United States. The result is higher productivity. One 1976 analysis said the average Japanese steelworker produces 400 tons of steel a year while his U.S. counterpart produced only 250 tons. Modernization made steel production 30 percent less costly than in the United States.

Tax Allowance

Beginning this year, the government will help small and medium-sized businesses make the same kinds of investment in new equipment that the Nissans and Toyotas have made. A special tax depreciation allowance of 13 percent will be granted to the smaller firms that buy robots to replace dangerous and difficult jobs.

The results of Japan's reinvestments are seen in the steadily rising productivity tables. Productivity in manufacturing industries rose 12.3 percent in 1976, 5.1 percent in 1977 and 8 percent in 1978. According to one report, it rose another 12 percent in 1979.

In contrast, the U.S. Labor Department reported recently that in 1979 the output per hour of work among major U.S. manufacturers actually fell by 0.4 percent.

Carter Team Seeking Anti-Inflation Accord

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. administration continued efforts yesterday to fashion a new anti-inflation strategy amid indications that some details may still be missing when the president announces the new program.

Treasury Secretary William Miller and Charles Schultze, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, met with key congressional leaders again yesterday to try to get their agreement on the president's plan, an administration source said.

But the source, who asked not to be identified, said it is unlikely that the package will be complete by the time the president announces it, sometime late this week.

The source said the difficulty is in trying to get agreement on sufficient reductions in planned 1981 spending to bring the budget into balance. President Carter's original 1981 budget, unveiled Jan. 28, left a deficit of $15.8 billion.

The source said there is widespread agreement on the need for a balanced budget but differences over where cuts should be made.

Besides a balanced budget, Mr. Carter is expected to order some controls on consumer credit and a new initiative to conserve energy.

Help for Bond Market

The president is unlikely to wait until all details of the package are worked out, the source said, because the administration feels he has to say something this week to reassure financial markets that the administration intends to take action to contain the nation's worsening inflation rate.

In addition, Mr. Carter is being pressed by his political opponents on the issue of the economy.

Sen. Edward Kennedy said yesterday on the CBS program "Face the Nation" that the economy is now "emerging as a potential dynamite issue" in the campaign.

He repeated his call for a six-month wage and price freeze, which he said could reduce inflation by about two-thirds in a short time.

But the Carter administration says it has ruled out wage-price controls in its new strategy.

When the president's program is finally unveiled, it is thought it may, at least temporarily, restore order to the financial markets and contribute to a slight easing of the inflationary psychology. But it will not produce any dramatic relief in inflation itself, which is running at a rate of over 18 percent a year.

Moreover, should the revised program be judged as the too-weak byproduct of politics as usual, it could prove worse than nothing, destroying any remaining confidence in the government's ability to manage the economy.

Many private as well as government economists are hopeful that a balanced-budget proposal, combined with added restraint by the Fed, could strengthen the bond market, if only briefly.

"The bond market would rally, though it would be only a very short rally," predicts David Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a government-securities dealer. Rudolph Penner, the former chief economist for the Office of Management and Budget who now is at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, says the Carter package "should calm down the bond market a bit."

But experts fear that the bad price numbers expected from the government over the next few months could undermine any positive effects of the forthcoming announcement. In the end, many economists believe, either the long-expected recession will arrive and cool off inflation or Mr. Carter will be forced to ask Congress for authority to impose mandatory wage and price controls, despite his oft-voiced opposition.

In the area of credit restriction, there is talk that Fed could move to limit credit-card borrowing as well as reduce the ways by which banks get around reserve requirements on so-called managed liabilities. These liabilities include short-term certificates of deposit and Eurodollar borrowings.

But no matter what action the administration announces, one thing is certain: The balanced-budget proposal, which appears likely to constitute the heart of the program, will not have a discernible effect on inflation anytime soon. Indeed, the Congressional Budget Office recently issued a report showing that a $20-billion cut in fiscal-1981 outlays would slow the economy and increase unemployment but only reduce inflation rate by a negligible 0.1 percent after two years.

Economic News Analysis

Dizzy Rise in U.S. Prices, Rates Gives Bankers Vertigo

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT) — The U.S. bank prime interest rate is soaring, and even the bankers are starting to suffer from that psychological affliction known as acrophobia, the fear of heights.

Expectations are widespread that the Carter administration and the Federal Reserve are about to impose credit controls. Those expectations are leading to a further burst of business borrowing before a crackdown comes. The more the president delays, the more frantic the borrowing becomes.

How long will it be before the curtain comes down on this phase of an increasingly disorderly boom? Where, above the clouds, is the peak? Nobody pretends any longer to know. The experts have been wrong so many times before that they are fudging all their forecasts.

Leif Olsen, chairman of Citibank's economic policy committee, says he regards the existing level of interest rates as "very unusual" and "not sustainable." Not only nominal rates but "real" rates of interest — the difference between the expected rate of inflation and the rate of interest — are at historic heights, says Mr. Olsen. He assumes that the actual rate of inflation, as measured by the price index used to deflate the gross national product, will be no more than 11 percent this year. So, with the prime rate above 17 percent, a real interest rate of at least 6 percent is now being paid by the banks' best customers.

But this does not mean that the banks are in ecstasy over their present or pending profits. On the contrary, bank profits are being squeezed because borrowing costs have been outpacing lending rates. Bank stocks are selling, on the average, at such low multiples as 4½ times earnings. Citibank is selling at a price-earnings ratio of four, as is Chase Manhattan. These are not multiples that suggest market expectations of climbing profits.

Although they are unlikely to be found lobbying for credit controls — the word "controls" goes against their economic religion — more and more bankers are privately — and sometimes publicly — saying they would favor credit controls, if they were the right kind of controls. Mr. Olsen, for instance, would want them to be as broad as possible, establishing overall asset-to-capital ratios. These, he said, would be much easier for the banks to manage than if they had to conform to a mass of detailed credit ceilings administered by a large bureaucracy.

Meanwhile, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker has continued to hold out against credit controls, and President Carter seems unwilling to go up against him. The president could authorize Mr. Volcker to impose controls on credit, but as long as Mr. Volcker resists, Mr. Carter appears unwilling to try to force him.

The credit markets simply cannot believe that credit controls are not coming. A week ago Thursday, there was a joyous, but aborted, rally in the bond market on rumors that the administration was about to call for credit controls.

In the absence of stronger government restraints, it is difficult to say how much longer interest rates can go on defying gravity. Some analysts think the prime rate could go to 20 percent, at which height acrophobia could become so extreme as to induce a plunge.

That is the secret fear that haunts those comfortable upstairs offices in the banks — the fear that a switch by consumers from spending to saving, an inability of retailers and others close to the consumer to earn back those astronomical interest rates, followed by inventory-cutting and order-canceling, would culminate in a crash.

If this credit boom is not slowed down soon, even the most cautious of bank economists are starting to say, it will wind up in a bust.

Big Board Prices Decline, Led by Natural Resources

NEW YORK, March 10 (Reuters) — Natural resource shares, particularly metals, led New York Stock Exchange prices broadly lower today in heavy trading as Wall Street awaited the Carter administration's anti-inflation plans.

Analysts said that if President Carter announces strong measures to check inflation, natural resources issues, which have gained strongly in recent sessions as an anti-inflation hedge, might lose some of their attraction.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was firming at the close, shed about 2 points and declines led advances by about 3 to 1 as turnover slowed to about 44 million shares.

Analysts also said investors who had purchased shares on credit earlier in the year were now selling both to take profits and to reduce carrying costs which are now about 20 percent.

Among the metals, copper issues sagged as prices of the metal declined. Asarco dropped 5½ to 43¾ and Phelps Dodge and Kennecott fell.

Gold and silver fell sharply as bullion prices weakened. ASA Ltd. dropped 2¾ to 44½ and Dome Mines 5¼ to 64. Other losers were Homestake, Hecla, Handy & Harman, Benguet Consolidated, Sunshine Mining and Engelhard Minerals.

In other developments, Allis-Chalmers said profits will be seriously affected in the first quarter of 1980 by strikes.

American Motors said it is offering $500 customer rebates to purchasers of its Jeep Cherokee models.

Warner-Lambert said it has been selected by the National Cancer Institute as the prime supplier of human leukocyte interferon, a potential anti-cancer drug.

Dab Industries said it will pay a 2-percent stock dividend instead of its 12-cent quarterly cash dividend.

Earl Scheib said its board again has decided not to pay a quarterly cash dividend due to the decrease in the company's earnings for the first nine months of fiscal 1980. The company last paid a dividend of 14 cents a share on Sept. 24.

U.K. Wholesale Prices Rise 1.38% in Month

LONDON, March 10 (AP-DJ) — Wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose 1.38 percent in February and were up 18.18 percent from a year earlier, the Industry Department said today.

The Trade Department reported that retail sales volume in January rose by a seasonally adjusted 1 percent from December and 3.52 percent over the same month a year earlier.

Central Banks Extend Turkey Bridging Loan

BASEL, Switzerland, March 10 (AP-DJ) — The Turkish central bank received assurances here today from leading central bankers meeting here that Turkey would receive a bridging loan of perhaps as much as $500-to-600 million to tide over its foreign currency payments problems until a new international aid package currently being put together by major industrialized nations is completed later this year, informed sources said.

Turkey has asked for about $1.6 billion in new credits this year. But the amount actually likely to be forthcoming is expected to be closer to $1.2 billion, sources said.

At today's meeting of the Bank for International Settlements, the central bankers also looked over a just-completed report by BIS experts on how to discipline the Euromarkets, but held off making any decisions until April, sources said.

However, there was a concensus on the need for some sort of surveillance over Euromarket growth and a concensus on a need to consolidate commercial bank balance sheets.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

West Germany
Hoechst Ag

Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	10,700.	9,390.
Profits.....	907.0	711.0

-News and Notes-

The Justice Department and International Business Machines close to discussing the specifics of an out-of-court settlement of the government's 11-year-old antitrust case against the computer company, U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said. "We have about come to a satisfactory resolution of the legal rules on which discussion of the merits of the case can be based," he says. Sources close to the talks say this is the first indication of a breakthrough in the protracted negotiations that have stalled up discussion of substantive issues. In fact, Justice and IBM officials "trading papers back and forth," sources say and that once agreement on specific issues begin, the government should know within two months if serious negotiations for a settlement should continue or be called off. Mr. Civiletti emphasizes that the Justice Department was continuing to push ahead with its litigation, in which IBM is accused of monopolizing the general purpose computer market, since the negotiations for a settlement "do not in any way intrude or impede the merits" of the trial against the company. Mr. Civiletti also said recent indications are that the trial "has the potential of coming to an end this summer — a very pleasing prospect for everyone in the case." However, he added, "we began in early fall a very independent and separate negotiating effort with IBM that is continuing." Sources say a further meeting has been scheduled between IBM and Justice representatives to resolve the issues, but no date has been disclosed.

* * *

Imported cars continued to capture a growing share of the British market, accounting for 57.75 percent of February sales, up from 52.31 percent a year earlier, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders traders say. Foreign-made autos sold in Britain in the first two months of 1980 accounted for 58.64 percent of the market, a rise from 53.14 percent for the same two months in 1979, SMMT adds. Car sales were up 9.4 percent in February from a year earlier at 145,889 units, the highest February level since 1973. Sales for the first two months were 304,997, up 5.3 percent from like 1979, SMMT adds. Ford Motor Co. Ltd.'s share of the market in February declined further to 16.75 percent from 20.57 percent a year earlier. Ford's European units combined increased their share to 32.21 percent from 27.6 percent. General Motors' market share, including Vauxall and Opel, was 10.25 percent, up from 9.09 percent. Union leader Clive Hoyle, president of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, called for government action to stem the "deplorable" rising car-import figures. He said he is asking the opposition Labor Party to consider putting an emergency motion before Parliament calling for car-import restrictions and requiring such imports to contain a minimum 40 percent of British components in their manufacture.

* * *

Adidas, the West German sports shoe manufacturer, says it will open its first U.S. plant in Kutztown, Pa. Adidas will buy a 23,225-square-meter shoe factory, which closed last autumn putting 250 people out of work. The company, which now produces 280,000 pairs of shoes a day worldwide, will install new high-technology equipment. Daily production there will reach 2,000 to 3,000 pairs of shoes by year's end, with eventual capability of 20,000 pairs daily.

* * *

Hoechst expects to be able to pay a dividend of 7 Deutsche marks per share in 1979, up from 6 DM in 1978, the West German chemical-maker says. The company says the 11.1-percent rise in worldwide turnover to 26.87 billion DM in 1979 was buoyed by strength in the West German economy as well as particularly active business in Western Europe and in North America. The only sector posting a turnover decrease was the plant construction unit, the company says, which enjoyed a "very good" year in 1978.

* * *

Digital Equipment is raising the price of its computer hardware and software products for U.S. customers to offset higher costs for labor and materials. The company says prices of its packaged systems will rise 5 percent, hardware options 7 percent and software options 15 percent.

* * *

Japan Line Co., Japan's largest tanker operator, is seeking a moratorium on repayment of loans totalling about 23.7 billion yen (about $95.7 million) due in the financial year starting next month. The company says it has filed an application for an extension with a Japanese syndicate of about 30 banks and insurance companies, including the semi-official Japan Development Bank. In 1978, the syndicate agreed to reschedule Japan Line's repayments of loans totalling 47.6 billion yen due in fiscal 1978 and 1979 to help it rescontruct its business. The firm adds, however, it will make efforts to start repayment of loans now under moratorium from fiscal 1980 as its business is recovering steadily following an upturn in the world tanker market. In the year ended last March, Japan Line reported a loss of 12.37 billion yen on sales of 228.11 billion.

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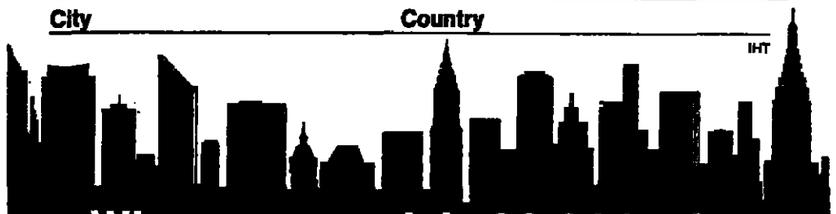
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
43¼	30⅝	ACF	2.24	6.0	7	138	37¾	37½	37¼	−¼
18⅝	12¾	AMF	1.24	9.5	5	763	13⅛	d12½	13	+⅛
20¾	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.6		325	17⅝	16¼	17	
12¼	9⅝	APL	1	10.	36	39	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
40⅛	26¾	ARA	1.82	6.4	5	125	28⅝	27	28⅝	+1¾
54⅝	23½	ASA	3.15e	7.1		1337	45½	43½	44¼	−2¼
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.5	4	180	11½	10⅝	11	−⅜
31¾	17	AVX s	.32	1.2	13	194	27	26	26½	−¾
43⅝	30⅝	AbbtLb	1	2.8	12	527	36¾	35⅝	36¼	+½
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	5.2	6	91	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	−⅛
4⅝	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.2	5	48	3¾	3¼	3¼	−⅛
14½	10⅞	AdaEx	1.49e	13.		178	11⅛	11	11⅛	−⅜
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl	.28e	4.6	14	69	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	−⅛
46⅝	30⅝	AMD n			15	203	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−½
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s2.12	6.9	4	959	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	−¼
28¼	16⅝	Ahmans	1.20	7.4	3	32	16¼	d15⅝	16⅛	
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
43⅛	26⅝	AirPrd	.80	2.4	9	646	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	−⅝
28¼	18⅝	AirbFrt	1.20	6.6	8	24	18¼	d18	18⅛	−⅝
17½	11⅛	Akzona	.80	6.5	6	x119	12½	12¼	12⅛	−⅜
8⅝	6	AlaP dpf	.87	15.		101	6⅛	6	6	
84½	58½	AlaP pf	9	15.		z200	59	58½	58½	
102	79½	AlaP pf	11	14.		z8000	79½	d79	79	−1
89⅝	64	AlaP pf	9.44	15.		z210	64	d63⅞	64	
79½	54	AlaP pf	8.28	15.		z40	54	54	54	
15⅝	13⅝	Alagsco	1.48	11.	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
55⅛	16	Alaskin	.80	1.9	16	181	42½	41	42⅛	−⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Alberto	.36	4.4	9	42	8⅛	8	8⅛	−⅛
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20	3.4	7	45	36⅝	35⅜	35⅝	−⅜
66⅛	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	4.2	6	856	59½	57⅝	57½	−2
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.68	5.9	6	38	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−¼
9⅝	6	Alexdr	.40	6.4	6	73	6½	6¼	6¼	−⅛
34⅝	22½	AlgCp	1.08a	4.6	5	63	23⅜	23	23¼	−⅛
28⅛	19¾	AlgCp	pf2.86	14.		57	20	19¾	20	+¼
37⅝	16¼	AlgLud	1.48	5.2	4	x171	28⅝	27	27	−¼
56⅞	31¾	AlgLd pf	3	7.2		162	41¾	41½	41½	−1
22⅝	16	AlgLd	pf2.19	14.		x20	15⅝	d15½	15⅝	+⅜
18	12⅝	AlgPw	1.80	13.	6	401	13½	13	13½	+⅛
17¼	13⅛	AllenGp s	1	7.4	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+⅛
57½	24⅝	Allergan	.60	1.2	18	93	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	−1
61¾	30¼	AlldCh	2	4.0		1178	52	50⅝	50⅝	−⅜
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt	.86	7.2	6	219	12⅝	12	12	−⅛
22¼	12⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.3	9	31	18	18	18	
27½	19⅞	AlldStr	1.70	8.7	4	195	20⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
38⅜	26⅛	AllisCh	2	7.3	4	178	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
18⅝	12	AllrAu	.64b	4.7	7	9	14	13½	13¾	−⅛
21⅝	14⅝	AlphPr	.72	4.9	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
70⅝	48⅝	Alcoa	3.20	5.8	5	1370	66	63⅝	64½	−1⅝
35⅝	16⅝	AmlSug	1	3.3	11	74	33	30¼	30⅝	−2⅝
59½	35½	Amax s	2.40	5.1	7	873	49⅝	46⅝	47¼	−3⅛
76½	45½	Amax pf	3	4.9		44	63	60	61½	−5½
32¼	20	Amrce	1.32	6.6	4	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	−⅜
52	34	Amrc	pf2.60	7.6		2	34	34	34	
61½	28½	AHess	1.60	3.1	4	x1989	52	49⅞	51¼	+¼
132½	63	AHes	pf3.50	3.2		2	112	110½	110½	−2½
14	9¼	AmAir	.40	4.1	3	1467	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
6	3⅛	AmAir wt				86	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
20⅛	15⅝	AAir pf	2.18	15.		x24	15	d14⅞	15	+⅛
19⅝	12	ABakr	1.20	7.8	14	48	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	−⅛
69⅝	50	ABrnds	5.50	9.0	5	133	61⅞	61	61⅛	+⅛
33½	24½	ABrd	pf2.75	11.		53	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
35¼	29⅝	ABrd	pf2.67	8.6		10	31½	31	31	+¼
47⅝	29⅝	ABdcst	1.60	5.2	5	1549	31	30	30½	+½
16⅝	13	ABldM	.78	5.3	7	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	−⅛
41⅝	30⅝	AmCan	2.90	9.7	5	167	30¾	d29⅝	30	−⅝
22¼	16⅝	ACon	pf1.75	8.8		21	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
8¼	3⅛	ACentry			6	79	6½	6	6	−⅜
38	24½	ACyan	1.60	5.0	9	1629	33⅝	31¾	32	−1⅝
19⅝	10⅝	AmDistl			52	2	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	−⅛
25½	17⅛	ADT	1.16	6.5	7	25	17¾	17½	17¾	+⅛
22¼	16	AElPw	2.22	14.	7	1367	16⅝	16	16¼	+⅛
36⅝	26	AmExp	1.80	7.0	5	521	26½	d25½	25⅝	−½
14⅛	8⅞	AFamil	.60b	6.4	4	190	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅜
22½	15¼	AGIBd	2e	13.		110	15½	15¼	15¼	−⅛
22⅝	17⅝	AGnCv	1.44a	7.2		85	20⅝	20	20	−⅜
38⅝	26½	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	201	28⅝	27	27	−1⅝
16½	11	AHeritLf	.48	3.7	7	17	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	−¼
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12	6.2	5	249	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	−⅜
29½	22⅝	AHome	1.60	6.8	9	1675	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
35⅝	24	AmHosp	.80	2.8	18	596	28⅝	28	28⅛	
11⅝	8	AmInvt	.40a	4.1	7	51	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
39	24⅛	AMI s	.80	2.3	12	500	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+⅛
9½	6	AmMotrs	.07e	.9	4	728	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
54⅝	36½	ANatR	3.20	7.0	7	147	47	45½	45¼	−2
31½	17½	ASLFl	n.80b	4.7	3	67	17⅝	d16⅞	17	−⅜
19⅝	11⅜	AShip	.80	5.7	16	56	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	−⅜
58¼	46⅝	AStand	3.60	7.1	5	467	52⅝	50½	50½	−2¼
10⅝	6½	ASteril	.32	4.5	8	198	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	3.5	6	x36	23⅝	d22⅝	23	−⅜
59⅝	41¾	AmStr pf				3	42	42	42	+¼
62½	45	ATT	5	11.	6	5188	46⅝	45¼	46½	+1⅛
66½	48½	ATT pf	4	8.1		48	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+1¼
47⅝	34⅛	ATT pf	3.64	11.		28	34⅝	34⅛	34½	−¼
49⅛	35⅛	ATT pf	3.74	11.		9	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	+⅛
14⅝	11	AWatWk	.96	7.9	5	25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
19	14½	AWat	pf1.43	9.2		z10	15½	15½	15½	−½
21⅝	16	Ameron	1.20	6.4	5	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
17⅝	11¼	AmesD	.40	2.7	5	42	15⅝	15	15	
28⅝	20⅛	Ametek s	1	4.7	10	347	22¼	21¼	21½	−¼
31¾	18	Amfac	1.32	5.8	6	287	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	−1
41	30	AMPInc	1	2.9	10	785	35	34⅝	35	−⅛
30¼	14	Ampco	.60a	2.3	7	22	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
28⅝	14¼	Ampex	.20	.9	11	888	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅜
9⅛	3⅝	AmrepCo			12	102	7¼	6⅝	7	−⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Amstar	1.35	7.8	7	239	19	17	17⅛	−2
7¾	5⅝	Amst pf	.68	12.		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44⅝	32¼	Amsted	2.20	5.8	6	80	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−⅛
25	14⅝	Analog s			14	65	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
18⅝	14⅝	Anchor	s1.28	7.9	5	34	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅜
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.2	6	56	22	21⅝	21½	−⅜
8⅛	5½	Angelica	.40	6.2	6	35	6¼	6½	6½	−⅛
33¼	11½	Anixter	.40	1.5	8	169	28¼	26⅝	27⅝	−⅛
44	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.2	21	332	35½	33¼	34¼	−2
11⅛	6¼	ApldDig			7	147	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	−¼
25½	16	ApldDig	pf1	5.9		2	17	17	17	−1
18⅝	7⅛	ApplMg	1.55t	10.	11	155	15⅝	14⅝	15	−¾
30½	21	Arcata	1.28	5.6	5	40	23	21⅝	22⅝	+⅛
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16	7.9		10	27½	27½	27½	−½
39⅝	16⅝	ArchrD	.20b	.7	13	916	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−1⅝
11⅝	3⅝	ArctEn	.10e	2.4		25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
21	14⅝	ArizPS	2	13.	5	344	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
109	87	ArPpf	10.70	12.		z1020	90¼	90	90¼	+¾
11⅛	8	ArkBst	.60	7.5		12	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
31½	22½	ArkLG	s1.24	5.1	10	237	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	−⅝
4	1⅝	ArlenRly				257	3	2⅝	3	
10⅝	5½	Armada			6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
32⅝	19¼	Armco	1.50	5.2	6	334	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−½
42	26	Arm pf	2.10	5.8		146	36½	36	36	−¾
52½	40	Armr	pf4.75	12.		z100	40	40	40	
19	12⅝	ArmCk	1.10	8.5	5	2032	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	−⅝
24½	17⅝	ArmRu	1.20	6.2	5	39	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
24⅝	18⅝	AroCorp	1b	4.8	5	6	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−¾
33	12½	ArrowE	.20r	.9	9	89	23½	21⅝	21⅝	−1⅝
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	9.4	4	50	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
58½	16¼	Asarco	1.40a	2.4	5	3199	49⅝	42⅝	43⅝	−5⅝
45½	32⅝	AshlOil	2.20	6.7	5	237	34	33	33	−1⅝
23⅝	16½	AsdDG	1.50	8.3	6	190	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
22⅝	17⅛	Athlone	1.40	7.9	16	45	18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
20⅝	15⅝	AtCyEl	1.84	12.	7	52	16	15⅝	15⅝	
106	47⅛	AtlRich	3.40	3.7	10	1809	92⅝	90½	92⅛	+⅛
355¾	207½	AtlRc pf	3	1.0		6	310¼	307¾	310¼	−17
45	36	AtlRc	pf3.75	10.		x360	36½	36½	36½	+½
126½	69⅜	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.6		12	109⅝	108½	109¼	−2½
24¼	12⅛	AtlasCp				35	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
41	29	AutoDta	.64	1.9	14	x174	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	+½
29⅝	19	AvcoCp	1.20	5.8	3	604	21⅝	20⅝	20¾	+⅜
59	39½	Avco pf	3.20	7.3		3	44	44	44	
74	49½	Avco pf	4.20	8.0		3	53	52½	52½	
23⅛	15½	Avery	.72	3.8	8	70	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
32⅝	17⅝	Avnet	.80	2.9	7	632	28	27⅝	27⅝	−⅞
53¼	32¼	Avon	2.80	8.5	8	928	33	32⅝	33	+¼
28½	11¼	Aydin			12	139	23	21½	21½	−1½
		— B—B—B —								
63¾	8	BAV Liq	52c			2	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mtg				34	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Bache	.50a	4.3	4	194	11⅞	11½	11½	−⅛
70½	34¼	Bakrint	.40	1.0	18	673	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	
24⅝	15	Baldor s	.24	1.6	10	92	15⅝	15¼	15¼	−½
40½	21⅝	BaldwU	1.20	4.1	5	18	29	28½	29	−⅛
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp	1.40	6.3	5	9	22¼	22	22¼	
48⅝	23⅝	BallyMf	s.10	.4	15	1178	27⅝	26	26½	−1
25⅝	18½	BaltGE	2.44	13.	6	172	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
49	36	Balt	pfB4.50	13.		z30	35	d35	35	−1
43	18¼	BanCal	1.12	3.6	7	48	32	31	31¼	−1
19⅝	13⅛	Bandag	.70	4.4	8	72	16	15⅝	15¼	−⅜
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt	1	4.4	4	59	24¼	22½	22½	−1½
43⅛	30¼	BkNY	2.72	8.8	4	159	31½	31	31	−¼
16	11⅝	BkofVa	1.16	10.	4	55	12	d11⅝	11⅝	−¼
30⅝	20¼	BnkAm	1.32	6.3	5	1140	21	20¾	21	+⅛
48⅛	33⅝	BankTr	3.30	9.2	4	171	36½	35⅝	36	−½
28	20	BkTr pf	2.50	13.		15	20	d19	19⅝	−⅜
16⅝	7⅛	Banner	.14	1.0	18	56	14⅝	14	14	−½
58⅝	26⅝	Barber	1.60	3.1	14	x121	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	+¾
16⅝	11	BardCR	.36	2.8	9	194	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−1⅛
21½	15⅛	BarnGp	s.80	5.2	4	11	15½	15⅝	15⅝	−¼
23	18⅝	BarnBk	.1 1	5.3	5	324	19	18⅝	19	−⅛
27⅝	14⅛	BarryWr	.52	2.4	11	151	22⅝	21½	22	−1½
40	23½	Bausch s	1	2.9	18	147	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
49½	36	BaxtTrv	.64	1.8	11	560	36⅜	d35⅝	36½	+¼
10⅝	3⅝	BayFncl				9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	18⅝	BayStG	2.20	10.	6	21	21½	21	21¼	−¼
14	9⅛	BaykCis	.64	4.7	7	20	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
38	25	Bearing	.92	3.7	7	46	25⅝	25	25	
24¼	16½	BeatFd	1.30	7.6	6	x929	17½	16⅝	17	+⅜
49½	35½	Beat pf	3.38	9.6		x20	35⅝	d34⅝	35⅛	+½
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.3	14	265	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	−⅛
36½	27⅝	BectnD	.92	3.1	10	118	31	30⅛	30⅛	−1⅛
16	6	Beker			4	257	12½	11½	12¼	−¼
58	26⅝	BelcoPt	1	2.5	7	196	41⅝	39⅝	40½	−½
30⅝	22¼	Belden	1.60	6.8	4	35	24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅞
8⅝	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	6.0	5	22	6¼	d 6	6	−⅛
29⅝	15⅛	BellHow	.96	4.0	9	178	24	23	24	+¾
15	6⅝	BellInd	.20a	1.8	6	154	11	10½	11	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	BelCd g	s1.64			x23	15⅝	d15¼	15¼	−⅛
30½	21⅝	Bemis	1.40	5.5	4	8	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
55⅝	36¼	Bendix	2.84	6.3	6	558	46	44	45⅛	−⅞
32⅛	17⅝	BenfCp	2	11.	4	558	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
45½	28⅝	Benef	pf4.30	15.		3	29½	29½	29½	+¾
47	35	Benef	pf4.50	13.		z370	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
19⅝	2⅞	BengtB			21	2998	11	8⅞	9¼	−1⅜
7¼	3	BerkeyP			10	54	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
29⅛	16⅝	BestPd	.24	1.5	5	200	17¼	d16⅛	16¼	−⅞
26¼	19½	BethStl	1.60	7.2	4	543	22½	21⅝	22¼	+⅜
47¾	34⅝	BigThr	.88	2.1	14	32	43	42⅝	42⅝	−¼
33⅝	15	Binney	.92	4.9	9	69	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
29¼	16⅝	BlsFSL	s.80	4.9	5	87	17½	d16	16⅝	−1⅛
29⅝	19½	BlackDr	.76	3.8	9	1299	20⅝	20	20⅛	
24½	15⅝	BlairJn s	1	6.3	5	45	16⅛	15⅝	16	
21⅝	15⅝	BlissL	1.10	6.3	5	25	17½	17⅜	17⅝	−⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.9	9	31	23¼	22½	23¼	+¾
37⅝	23½	BlueB	1.80	5.5	6	87	32⅝	32	32½	−⅛
5⅝	3	BobbieBr			163	89	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
68⅝	37¼	Boeing	s1.80	3.2	7	3198	59⅝	56⅝	56⅝	−⅞
42½	30½	BoiseC	1.75	5.8	5	x578	31⅛	d29⅝	30	−⅝
27⅝	20⅝	Borden	1.82	8.7	5	775	21⅛	d20⅝	21	−⅛
42⅝	27⅝	BorgW	2.30	6.4	5	502	36½	36	36⅛	−⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Bormns	.20e	5.0	7	22	4	4	4	
24	19	BosEd	2.72	14.	6	103	19½	d18⅝	19½	+½
84¾	65	BosE	pf8.88	14.		z120	65	d64	64	−1
11⅛	8⅛	BosE	pr1.17	14.		17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
13⅛	10⅝	BosE	pr1.46	14.		3	10½	10½	10½	
13⅝	6⅝	BranIff	.20	2.7		397	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅝	20⅝	BrigSt	1.20a	5.2	7	100	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
39¼	31	BristM	1.60	5.1	9	563	31½	31⅛	31¼	+⅛
38½	21⅝	BritPet	1.02e	3.2	6	822	32⅝	31⅝	31½	−2⅝
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	7.9	6	32	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.22	11.	6	53	19½	19	19½	+¼
26½	19	BkUG	pf2.47	13.		7	19	d18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
30⅛	16¼	BwnSh	1.20	4.8	6	20	26⅛	25¼	25¼	−1⅛
30	12⅝	Brown	.30	1.4	6	107	21¾	21	21	−1
28⅝	22½	BwnGp	2	8.7	4	36	23¼	23	23	−⅛
17¾	11⅝	BwnFer	.70	4.7	9	315	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	−⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk	.90	6.6	6	1243	14⅛	13½	13⅝	−⅛
30	24⅝	Brnsk	pf2.40	9.0		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
33½	17½	BrushW s	1	3.8	9	x58	26⅝	25½	26½	+⅜
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	4.7	7	353	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	BudgC	pf.60	13.		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19½	14⅛	BulFor s	1	7.0	7	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
16⅝	9¼	Bundy	1	10.	7	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
19½	14⅛	Bunkrhl	1.96	13.		19	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
32⅝	20⅝	BunkR	1.20	4.6	7	131	26½	25⅝	26	−⅜
32	22⅝	BnkR	pf1.50	5.9		15	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅜
28	15	BurlInd	1.40	8.6	6	48	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−⅜
80¼	38⅝	BurlNo	2.10	3.0	5	650	71⅝	68⅝	71	−⅜
7½	5⅝	BrlNo	pf .55	10.		28	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
71½	40¼	BrlNo	pf2.85	4.6		4	63	62¼	62¼	−1
35⅝	22⅝	Burndy	1	3.2	9	36	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3	BrnsRL			44	466	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
87½	65¼	Burrgh	2.60	3.7	9	599	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+½
15	13	Butlrin	s.52	4.0	7	50	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	−½
18¼	8½	Buttes			53	272	14⅛	12⅝	13¼	−1⅝
		— C—C—C —								
43⅝	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.7	12	79	38⅝	36⅝	37	−3
56⅝	44⅝	CBS	2.80	6.2	6	213	45⅝	45¼	45½	
11¼	6	CCI			5	294	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CLC			12	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
18⅝	10⅛	CNA Fn			3	38	15½	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
22¼	15¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.8		x510	19½	19	19	−⅜
11⅞	8⅝	CNAI	1.14a	13.		27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
71	48⅛	CPC	3	5.2	8	130	58½	57⅝	58¼	−⅛
16¾	13⅝	CP Nat	1.88	13.	6	10	14	d13⅝	14	−⅛
28½	16¼	CTS	.80	4.3	8	75	18⅝	18¼	18½	+⅛
68⅝	34⅝	CabotC	2	3.4	8	170	59⅝	59	59½	−⅜
21⅝	9⅝	Cadence			5	26	13¼	12¾	12⅝	−⅝
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s			22	865	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+¼
54⅝	15¼	Callhn	2.50	5.8	8	870	46¼	40	42⅝	−4⅝
7¼	2⅝	CamerB			7	23	4	4	4	−⅛
39⅝	17	CmRL	s .60a	1.9		383	33⅜	30⅝	31½	−2½
34⅝	26⅝	CamSp	1.90	7.8	6	328	28⅝	27¼	27¼	−½
27⅝	19⅝	CampT	1.20	5.5	7	31	22¼	22	22	−¼
43¾	21⅝	CdPac	g1.70e			861	39⅝	39	39⅝	−⅛
18	10⅝	CanalR	.64	3.8	20	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
29¼	19¼	Canron	1.20b	4.5	7	53	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	−¼
49⅝	37	CapCits	.20	.5	9	129	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	−1⅝
24⅝	17	CapHold	1.08	6.6	6	143	17	d16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Carl ng g	.10		11	439	7⅛	6¼	6⅝	−⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	4.2	5	6	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
29½	21⅝	Carnat	1.66	7.4	6	393	22⅝	22¼	22½	+¼
61	46	CaroCO	5	11.	8	z150	48½	47½	47½	−½
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	5.6	5	15	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
22⅝	14⅝	CarFw	2.08	14.	5	415	15½	15⅛	15¼	
27⅝	20¼	CarP	pf2.67	13.		6	21	20⅝	20⅝	
36	24⅝	CarTec	1.90	6.0	7	65	31⅝	31⅛	31½	−¼
13⅝	10⅝	CarrGn	.79e	7.2		19	11⅛	11	11	
21⅝	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	6.6	5	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
20⅝	15¼	CarrHw	1.10	6.9	6	158	16½	16	16	
34½	26	CarHw pf	2	7.5		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+½
8⅝	6½	CartWal	.40	5.8	7	92	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
13⅝	7⅝	CascNG	.92	9.9	5	26	9½	9⅛	9¼	
19	13	CastlCk	.88b	6.3	11	230	13¼	d12½	12⅝	−⅜
61⅝	49	CatrpT	2.10	4.3	9	1737	49⅝	d48⅝	49	−⅛
17⅝	11⅛	CecoCp	.75	5.3	4	28	14½	13⅝	14⅛	−⅜
50	39⅝	Celanse	3.20	7.3	5	158	44⅝	43⅝	44	+⅛
8⅝	4	Cenco			6	129	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
48	20¼	Centex	.25	.7	13	119	40	38	38½	−2⅝
16½	11⅛	CenSoW	1.50	13.	5	783	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
20⅝	15⅛	CenHud	2.16	14.	5	40	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
17⅝	12½	CenIlLt	1.70	13.	5	58	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅝	22	CnILt	pf2.87	13.		z1100	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	−1⅛
27	18½	CnILt	pf2.62	14.		z458	18⅝	d18⅝	18½	−½
14⅛	10	CenIlPS	1.36	13.	6	158	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
65	24	CenLaE	2	3.9	9	159	51¼	50	51	−¾
15⅝	12	CeMPw	1.64	14.	6	44	12¾	12½	12½	
21⅝	11	CenSoya	.84	6.2	7	753	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−1⅛
28⅝	21⅝	CenTel	2	9.2	6	169	21⅝	d21¼	21⅝	
54⅝	35⅝	CentrDat	1b	2.5	13	244	40⅝	39¼	40	+⅝
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.64	8.8	5	12	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Crt-teed	.90	7.0	10	52	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
29⅝	15¼	CessAir	.80b	3.6	9	159	23½	21⅝	22⅛	−½
28¼	22	Chmpln	1.40	6.3	5	779	22⅝	22	22½	+¼
28½	21⅝	Chml	pf1.20	5.5		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	−⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ChamSp	.80	8.6	6	380	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+⅜
50	7⅝	ChartCo	.80	2.4	2	880	35	33⅝	34	−⅜
45¾	2⅛	ChartCo wt				499	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	−⅛
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf				172	18⅝	17½	17⅝	−⅜
11⅛	8⅝	ChasFd	.80e	7.9		65	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
43⅝	30⅛	ChasM	2.80	7.9	4	347	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+½
77⅝	53	ChasM	pf6.75	13.		2	54½	54	54	−2¼
14½	7⅝	Chelsea	.60b	7.7	3	54	7⅝	d 7½	7⅝	
44⅝	34	ChmNY	3.48	9.9	4	x111	35¼	34¼	35	+¼
22⅝	17½	ChNY	pf1.87	9.7		23	19½	19¼	19¼	−½
25⅝	18½	ChesVa	s.84	3.8	7	44	22⅛	22	22	
25⅝	20⅝	ChesPn	1.28	6.8	8	292	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−¼
34½	25	Chessie	2.32	8.4	5	422	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
19⅝	9½	ChiMlw			13	126	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−1
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				4	28	27½	27⅝	−⅞
29⅝	20⅝	ChiPneT	2	9.6	4	34	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
5¼	3⅛	ChkFull	.10e	2.7	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	11	ChrisCft	.52t	2.5	10	172	21	19½	20⅝	+1½
51¼	25½	ChCft	pf1.40	3.4		1	41	41	41	−3¼
13⅝	5⅝	Chrisfn	.40e	4.6	6	49	9½	8½	8¾	−1
26⅛	17	Chroma	1.10	6.3	5	87	18⅝	17⅝	17½	−¾
108½	66⅛	Chroma pf	5	7.1		3	72	70	70	−3
11⅝	5½	Chrysler				1058	8⅛	8	8	−¼
6	2	Chrys wt				200	4¼	4	4	−⅛
21⅝	8½	Chrys pf				252	9⅝	9	9	−⅜
28⅝	21⅝	ChurCh	.60	2.7	8	119	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
30⅛	25⅝	CinBell	2.52	9.8	5	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20⅝	14⅛	CinGE	1.96	13.	6	152	15½	15	15⅝	+¼
103¼	68⅝	CinG pf	9.30	13.		z2000	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	+½
105	71	CinG pf	9.52	14.		z110	70½	d70	70½	−½
37⅝	18	CinMll s	.80	2.8	8	158	30½	29	29	−1⅜
26¼	18⅛	Citicrp	1.30	6.9	4	1719	19½	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
112½	54	CitiesSv	4	4.2	8	241	97½	95¼	96¼	−1⅛
22	14⅝	CityInv	1.20	7.9	3	1531	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+⅜
2⅝	1⅛	CityInv wt				223	2	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
34	22¾	CityIn pf	2	8.7		29	23	d22½	23	+¼
45	31¼	ClarkE	2.20	6.9	4	69	32	31⅝	32	+⅛
52⅞	20⅛	ClarkOil	.80a	1.8	4	395	47⅝	42	43½	−3¼
37⅝	27¼	ClvClf	1.40a	4.6	8	125	30½	30	30⅝	−½
19⅝	13⅝	ClevEl	2	14.	6	238	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+⅛
11¼	6¼	Clevepk	.60	9.8	14	83	6¼	d 6	6⅛	−⅛
13⅝	8¼	Clorox	.76	8.8	15	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
12½	8	CluettPe	.68	8.8	4	x97	8⅛	d 7⅝	7⅝	
9	4⅝	Coachm				189	5⅝	5½	5½	−¼
33⅝	20¼	CoastCo	.40	1.6	5	1127	25¼	23½	24⅝	−⅜
33	18⅝	CstlCp	pf1.19	4.2		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−1⅝
31	19⅝	CstlCp	pf1.83	6.5		2	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
7⅝	5	CocaBtl	.44	8.8	11	x264	5⅛	5	5	
42¾	29	CocaCl	2.16	7.2	9	1313	30¼	29⅝	30	−¼
23	13⅝	CldwBk	s.88	5.1	6	87	17½	17¼	17¼	−⅛
16⅝	10½	ColeNt	.72	6.5	5	16	11⅝	11	11	−½
7⅝	3	Coleco			7	302	6⅛	5½	5½	−⅜
18⅝	12½	ColgPal	1.08	8.7	6	2045	12½	d12	12⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	CollAlk	.72	10.	4	347	7¼	d 7	7	−⅛
18⅝	9¼	CollinF	.32	3.4	4	61	9½	d 9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
27	17⅝	ColPen	1.40	8.2	4	770	17⅝	d16⅝	17	−⅜
54	35⅝	ColtInd	2.90	6.8	5	122	43¼	42½	42½	−⅜
42¼	28	Colt pf	1.60	4.5		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−1½
47	26	ColGas	2.56	6.3	9	435	40½	39⅝	40½	
57⅝	50⅛	ColGs	pf5.48	11.		5	50	d50	50	−¼
37¼	28⅛	ColuPct	.42e	1.3	8	299	31⅝	30⅝	31¼	+⅛
26⅛	19⅝	ColSOh	2.32	12.	7	95	20	19½	20	+⅛
28	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	8.8		40	27⅝	27½	27½	−⅜
64¼	35¼	CmbEn	2.48	4.2	10	419	58⅝	57½	57⅝	−⅜
15⅝	8½	CmbEq	.071			102	11	10⅝	11	−¼
17	10½	Comdis	n.28	2.8	6	155	10⅛	d 9⅝	10	−⅛
26¼	18	CmwE	2.60	14.	7	2280	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+½
19⅝	14	CwE pf	1.42	9.9		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
20½	13	CwE pf	1.90	15.		8	13¼	13	13	−⅞
21¼	14	CwE pt	2	14.		22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
28¼	22¼	CwE pf	2.87	13.		15	22¼	d22	22	−¼
47½	34⅝	Comsat	2.30	6.8	7	219	35⅝	d33⅝	34	−1⅝
34⅝	15⅝	CoPsyc	.60	2.0	14	48	29½	29	29⅝	−⅜
22¼	13⅝	ComPS	1.88	13.	6	26	14½	14¼	14½	+⅜
48⅝	26⅝	Compgr	.28	1.0	8	40	27½	27¼	27½	
24¼	10½	CompSci			13	236	19	18	18⅝	−½
59¼	22½	Cptvsn s			28	318	52	49½	50⅝	−1⅝
19¼	15½	ConAg s	1.34	8.1	5	39	17⅛	16½	16½	−¾
40½	27⅛	ConeMl	2	5.7	5	76	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	−⅜
39½	30	ConnGn	n1.52	5.0	5	x252	30½	d29⅝	30⅛	+⅜
27⅝	17⅝	ConnM	2	9.8	14	77	21	20½	20½	
18	14⅝	CnnNG	1.60	12.	7	x8	14⅛	d13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
58⅝	31	Conoco	1.90	3.9	6	1826	49⅝	48⅛	49	−½
24⅝	12½	Conrac	.80	4.2	45	19	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅛
24⅝	19⅛	ConEd	2.48	13.	4	384	20⅝	20	20¼	+⅛
50	37½	ConE pf	5	13.		4	38⅝	38	38	−¼
27¼	20	ConFds	1.76	8.5	5	322	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
64	49	ConF	pf4.50	9.2		11	49⅝	49	49	
28¼	22¼	CnsFrt	1.30	6.0	4	107	22⅛	d21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
49	36	CnsNG	3.24	7.8	7	123	43¼	41½	41⅝	−2⅛
112	99	CnG	pf10.96	11.		y1060	100¼	99	100¼	+2½
22⅝	15⅝	ConsPw	2.36	15.	5	426	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+⅜
44½	33	CnPw	pf4.50	14.		z60	33	33	33	
24⅝	17¼	CnPw	pr2.50	15.		8	17¼	d16½	16½	−⅜
21⅝	14⅝	CnPw	pr2.23	14.		23	14⅝	d14¼	14⅝	−¼
24	16¼	CnPw	pf2.43	15.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
17½	7¼	ContAir	.40	4.6		295	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
8⅝	5	ContCop			6	270	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
11⅝	9⅛	CntC pf	1.25	13.		z230	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
28⅝	23⅝	CntlCorp	2.20	9.5	4	2597	24⅛	d22⅝	23¼	−1⅛
32⅝	26⅝	CntlGrp	2.40	8.8	5	445	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+⅛
24½	16¼	CntGp pf	2	12.		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
49	36	CntGp	pf4.50	12.		5	36½	36¼	36¼	−¼
30⅝	22⅝	ContIll	1.60	7.0	5	492	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	ContTel	1.36	10.	6	555	13	12⅝	13	+¼
62½	31½	CtlData	.60	1.2	7	x1255	50¼	48¼	49½	−⅞
48	34	CnDt pf	4.50	13.		z10	35	35	35	+1
32½	26	Conwd	1.80	6.0	7	6	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
18⅝	5¼	CookUn	.15e	2.5	10	390	6¼	5⅝	6	−⅛
74½	46¼	CoopIn	2.16	3.1	18	151	70	69⅝	70	+⅝
42½	31⅝	CoopI	pf2.90	7.9		12	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅜
26¼	18⅝	CoopLab	.60	3.0	10	x164	20⅝	20	20	−⅜
17	10	CoopTR	.80	7.6	4	11	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
17	13	CopT	pf1.25	9.4		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	−¼
25¼	18⅝	CopeInd	.92	4.6	11	74	20	19⅝	20	
21	16⅝	Coppwd	1.48	8.2	4	14	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
6⅝	4½	Cordura	.44	8.6	24	138	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
27½	12⅝	CoreIns	.72	3.6	7	24	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
15⅝	14	Corein wt				8	13⅝	d13	13⅝	−⅜
65	49⅝	CornG	2.12	4.0	8	541	53	52⅝	53	+⅜
30⅝	23½	CorrBlk	1.72	7.3	9	5	23⅝	23½	23½	−⅛
26	19⅛	Cowles	1	4.7	15	78	21⅝	21½	21½	−⅛
67	57½	CoxBdcl	.75	1.2	10	177	62⅝	60¼	60¼	−1⅝
11⅝	5⅛	Craig	.061		16	28	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅝	−⅛
44½	28	Crane	1.60b	3.8	8	417	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	−⅜
12	7⅛	CreditF	.50	7.0	5	75	7½	d 7	7⅛	−⅛
35⅝	24⅝	CrockN	2.20	9.0	3	366	24⅛	d24	24⅝	−⅛
53	37½	CrckN pf	3	8.1		2	37	d37	37	−½
22¼	19½	CrckN	pf2.18	11.		17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
22¼	14	CrmpK	1.20	6.7	6	22	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
21	17¾	CrouHls	.92	5.1	8	139	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−1¼
35¼	24⅝	CrwnCk			5	103	25	24⅝	24⅝	
54⅝	32⅝	CrwZel	2.10	5.0	8	543	43⅝	42¼	42¼	−⅛
60¾	39½	CrumF	2.52	5.5	4	207	46	45¼	45⅝	+⅛
13¼	6⅝	Culbro				55	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
39¼	27⅛	CumEn	1.80	6.0	4	55	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	−⅛
13	9	CunnDrg	.40	4.2	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
11⅝	7⅝	CurrInc	1.10	14.		10	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
31	13⅝	CurtW	.80	3.5	6	188	24¼	22⅝	23	−1½
38½	22⅛	CurtW A	2	6.2		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−1
29⅝	18⅝	Cyclops	.88	3.7	18	x116	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
		— D—D—D —								
12⅝	6⅝	DPF			3	63	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Damon	.20	3.5	58	85	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
20	14⅝	DanRiv	1.12	7.1	4	x155	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
30¼	22⅝	DanaCp	1.60	6.8	5	76	23⅝	23½	24½	+⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Daniel	.30	1.2	11	85	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+⅛
49⅝	36½	DartInd	2	5.5	5	646	36⅝	d35⅝	36⅛	−⅜
49⅝	36⅝	Dart pf	2	5.5		3	36⅝	d36⅛	36⅛	−⅝
74½	46	DataGen			13	278	65⅝	64¼	64⅝	−⅛
48⅛	26⅝	DataTer	.30	1.1	9	123	27⅝	27	27⅝	
123¼	67⅝	Datapnt			16	46	111½	110½	111	−⅛
18½	11⅛	Dayco	.56b	5.1	3	88	11⅝	d10⅝	11	−⅛
49¼	37½	DaytHd	1.80	4.9	5	184	38⅝	d37	37	−1½
17¼	12⅝	DaytPL	1.74	14.6		114	13	12⅝	12⅝	
112½	91½	DPL	pf12.50	13.		z110	95½	95	95½	+3⅝
41½	31¼	Deere	1.80	6.8	6	951	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	
14	10⅝	DelmP	1.48	14.	6	199	10⅝	d10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
47⅝	33½	DeltaA	1.20	3.6	6	324	33⅝	d33⅝	33½	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Deltec				3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17	8⅝	Deltona			13	184	13½	12½	13	−⅝
21⅝	16⅝	DenMfg	1.16	6.5	7	23	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
23⅝	12	Dennys	.88	7.3	5	226	12⅝	12	12	
24	14⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.5	8	28	16⅝	15⅝	16	
20	14⅝	DeSoto	1	8.0	7	217	12⅝	12⅝	12½	−½
15⅝	11½	DetEd	1.60	14.	6	290	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
68½	53	DetE	pf5.50	10.		3	53½	53½	53½	−⅜
76¼	52	DetE	pf7.68	15.		z280	53	52¼	52¼	−⅜
75½	51	DetE	pf7.45	15.		z28	50	d50	50	−1
74¾	50	DetE	pf7.36	15.		z70	50	50	50	
25⅝	20½	DE pfF	2.75	13.		11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
25⅝	20⅛	DE pfB	2.75	13.		19	21⅝	d20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
21⅝	15	DetE pf	2.28	15.		19	15⅝	d14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Dexter	1	4.3	9	x26	23⅝	23¼	23¼	−⅛
15⅝	8⅛	DiGior	.56	6.2	5	340	9⅝	9	9	−⅛
27	19⅝	DiGior	pf2.25	13.		8	19⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	−2⅝
26½	15⅝	DialCp	1.20	7.7	5	12	15½	d15½	15½	−½
47½	32½	DiaInt	2.20b	5.9	8	85	38	37⅝	37⅝	−⅜
27¼	16½	DiaInt	pf1.20	7.1		1	17	17	17	−2
34¼	20¼	DiamS	1.60	5.4	9	1491	30½	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
40½	19⅝	Diebold	.70	2.0	11	246	36½	35½	35⅝	−¼
82½	50⅝	DigitalEq			15	1693	71⅝	69⅝	70⅝	−⅛
15⅝	8½	Dillingm	.60	5.5	5	196	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
27⅝	22	Dillngm	pf2	8.9		2	23	22½	22½	−1
23¼	15⅝	Dillon s	1.08	7.0	8	28	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+⅛
48⅛	33	Disney	.72	1.7	11	x553	43¼	42	42½	−⅛
8⅝	3¼	Divrstdln			9	482	6½	6	6⅛	−⅜
6⅝	3½	DivrsMtg				213	3⅝	3½	3½	
19¼	10	DrPepr	.68	5.9	10	264	12	11⅝	11½	−⅜
27	12½	Documat			16	57	13	12⅝	12⅝	
79¼	34⅝	Dome g	s.50	.8		408	68⅝	63	64	−5⅛
24	18⅝	Donald	n.60	3.0	8	31	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	−⅜
6½	3⅝	DonLJ	.14	2.9	11	350	5⅝	4½	4⅝	−⅛
37	25½	Donnly	1.14	4.3	8	169	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	+⅛
20	12⅛	Dorsey	.75	5.0	5	16	15⅝	14⅝	15	
40⅝	27⅝	Dover s	.86	2.4	11	100	37⅝	36¼	36½	−⅜
39¼	24⅝	DowCh	1.60	4.8	8	1505	33⅝	32¼	33	+½
49½	32½	DowJn	1.60	4.1	12	45	40⅝	39	39½	−⅜
38⅝	23⅝	Dravo	1.36	3.8	10	145	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	−⅜
63½	39	Dresr	1.10	2.1	9	581	53⅝	52	53	+⅜
17¼	13⅛	DrexB	1.72	13.		31	13¼	d13	13	−¼
23⅝	13¼	Dreyfs	.60a	2.7	8	31	22¼	22¼	22¼	
45⅝	35½	duPont s	2a	5.7	5	1454	36	d35¼	35¼	−⅝
56¼	44	duPnt	pf4.50	10.		14	43⅝	d43¼	43½	−⅜
20⅛	14⅛	DukeP	1.92	13.	5	586	14⅝	d13⅝	14⅛	+½
94½	65	Duke	pf8.70	13.		z160	67	66¼	67	
90⅝	59	Duke	pf8.20	14.		z250	59⅝	59	59	
85¾	61	Duke	pf7.80	13.		z1000	58⅝	d58⅝	58⅝	−2⅝
27⅝	21½	Duke	pf2.69	12.		20	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
46¾	31½	DunBr	1.76	4.5	12	105	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	−⅛
16⅝	12⅝	DuqLt	1.80	15.	7	215	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
20¾	14	Duq pf	2	14.		z300	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅜
21⅝	14	Duq pf	2.05	15.		z50	14	14	14	
23¼	16	Duq	pfG2.10	13.		z60	16	16	16	
21½	14¼	Duq	prK2.10	14.		3	14½	14½	14½	+¼
23¼	15⅝	Duq pr	2.31	15.		z300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26¾	20¼	Duq pr	2.75	13.		z100	21	21	21	−½
13¼	7⅝	DutchB	.18	1.7	36	67	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	1.7	10	72	6½	6	6	−⅜
		— E—E—E —								
32⅝	22½	EGG s			16	469	25¼	22½	25	+2
3¼	1⅝	EMI				75	23	3	3	
46¾	22⅝	E Sys s	1	2.9	11	x92	35⅝	34½	34½	−1
25⅝	17¼	EagleP	.88	5.0	6	83	17⅝	d17¼	17½	−¼
21¼	14⅝	Easco	1.20	8.3	6	x14	14⅝	d14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	EastAir			3	982	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
24¼	18	EsAir	pf2.69	16.		48	18	d17	17¼	−⅜
26½	15⅝	EastGF	.92	4.7	9	515	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
16½	10½	EastUtl	1.60	14.	6	97	10¼	d10¼	10¼	−⅛
66⅝	42⅝	EsKod	2.40a	5.5	7	2578	44⅝	43	44	+⅜
29⅝	23¼	Eaton	s 1.72	7.5	4	271	23¼	d23	23	−⅜
21½	14¼	Echlin	.44	3.0	10	172	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
30⅛	22⅝	EckrdJk	1	4.4	8	56	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	−¼
35	20¼	EdisBr	1.32	6.5	5	173	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
26⅝	13½	Edwrd	.60a	2.9	5	68	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	−⅜
30½	16⅝	ElPaso	1.48	6.5	8	1163	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−¼
24¼	16	EPG	dpf2.35	14.		24	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−½
14⅝	8¼	ElcorCp	.24	2.3	7	15	10¼	10	10¼	−¼
11½	5½	ElecAssc			13	92	8⅝	8⅝	8½	−⅛
28	18⅝	EDS	1	4.7	11	37	22⅝	21½	21½	−½
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg			16	211	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
9½	6⅝	EMM pf				4	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Elgin	1.60	9.0	6	19	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	−¼
7⅝	3½	Elixir				84	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
39	30⅝	EmrsEl	1.60	5.2	9	340	31⅝	31	31	−⅜
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			14	48	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
23⅝	13¼	EmryA	1	7.6	9	99	13⅛	d13⅛	13¼	−⅛
41¾	26¼	Emhart	2.40	9.2	6	157	26½	d26	26	−⅝
14⅛	10⅝	EmpDs	1.44	14.	6	38	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5⅝	4⅛	EmpD	pf.50	14.		z900	4⅛	d 3½	3½	−1
10	6½	EmpD	pf.92	14.		z400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
36¼	17⅝	EmpGas	.50	2.0	6	32	27	25½	25½	−2
15¼	14	EmpGas wt				3	13½	d13	13	−1⅛
38⅝	25⅝	EngMC	s.96	3.1	6	2196	31⅝	27⅝	30½	−1½
21	13⅝	EnnisB	s.54	3.7	6	15	15⅛	15	15	
34⅝	19¼	Ensrch	1.56	5.7	10	268	29⅝	27¼	27¼	−2⅛
107	99	Ens pf	10.32	10.		z110	99	99	99	−½
19⅝	12⅝	Entex s	.80	5.5	7	261	15⅝	14	14⅝	−⅜
22⅝	9½	Envrtec	1	9.8		55	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−⅛
24½	18	Equifx	2.20	12.	6	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
11½	8⅝	Equimk	.96	11.	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
24½	18⅝	Eqmk	pf2.31	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30¼	17⅝	EqutG	s1.64	6.1	5	91	27⅝	26½	26⅝	−⅜
20⅝	13⅛	EqtLf	2	15.	7	23	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
35½	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.6	6	370	28½	27⅝	28	−⅜
23⅝	12¼	Esquire	.70	5.7	4	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
14½	10¼	EssexCh	.80	8.8	5	43	10⅝	d10	10	−⅛
47½	15⅝	Estrlin	.80	1.8	18	122	44½	43	44½	+1¼
30½	23½	Ethyl	1.50	5.7	5	98	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	−⅜
78	60	Ethyl	pf2.40	3.5		1	68½	68½	68½	−1½
25⅝	18⅝	EvanP	1.60a	8.2	4	235	20⅝	19⅝	19½	−⅛
14	10¼	Evan	pf1.40	14.		9	10½	10¼	10¼	−¼
19¾	15¼	Evan	pf2.10	14.		9	15½	d15¼	15¼	−½
46⅝	25½	ExCelO	1.90	4.6	8	46	41	40⅝	41	−⅛
18¼	13¼	Exclsr	1.61e	12.		x26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
67¼	49⅛	Exxon	4.80	7.9	6	7487	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	−¼
		— F—F—F —								
31⅛	23	FMC	1.40	5.5	6	340	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−¼
40	31⅛	FMC	pf2.25	6.9		5	32⅝	32½	32½	−¼
15⅝	7⅝	Fabrge	.48	4.1	9	77	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
8	4½	FabrlCtr	.28	6.1	4	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	4⅛	FacetEnt	.15e	2.9	75	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
57⅝	25	Fairchd	s1.20	2.5	7	67	47½	47¼	47⅝	−⅜
15	8⅝	FairmIF	.76	6.0	10	70	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
11	8½	Fairmt	pf 1	11.		z20	9¼	9¼	9¼	−½
15⅝	10⅝	FamDlr	.40	3.3	6	x65	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
16	11⅛	FrWstFn			3	6	11	d11	11	−⅛
4½	3⅛	FarahMf				141	4	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
6⅝	3	Fedders				151	3½	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
46¼	35¼	FedCo	2.40	6.9	6	25	35⅛	d35	35	−¼
65½	21	FedExpr			15	175	54⅝	53⅝	54	+⅜
20¼	14⅛	FdMog	1.08	7.1	5	106	15⅝	15	15½	−⅛
19⅝	11⅝	FedNM	1.28	11.	4	919	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
35	20⅝	FedPB	1	3.2	9	88	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	−⅛
43⅛	26½	FPap	pf1.20	3.1		15	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	−⅛
15⅝	14⅝	FdSignl s			7	40	14⅝	d13⅝	14	−½
32⅝	21⅝	FedDSt	1.70	7.5	6	1157	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
26	18⅝	Ferro	1.20	6.5	5	127	19	d18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
13½	6⅝	FidFin	.60	9.2	3	39	6½	6⅝	6½	
34½	26⅝	FidUnl	2.80	11.	4	2	26⅝	d26	26	−⅜
37⅝	25	Fidcst	2	7.4	4	38	27	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
18½	8¼	Filmwy	.20b	2.1	8	648	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−½
11	6½	Filmwy pf				15	7	7	7	−⅛
19	10⅝	FinCpA	.50	5.0	3	102	11	d 9⅝	10	−1
19½	10⅛	FinSBar	1	9.4	3	35	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
45½	25½	FnlFed	1.40	5.2	5	125	27⅝	26⅝	27	−½
73⅝	7⅝	Firestn	.40	8.0	15	1176	7⅝	d 7¼	7½	−¼
21⅝	11⅛	FtChrt	.80	7.2	4	711	11½	d11	11⅛	−⅛
19⅝	13⅝	FstChic	1.20	8.8	5	330	14⅛	d13½	13⅝	−⅛
42½	32¼	FtBnTx	1.56	4.2	7	38	37⅝	37	37¼	−⅛
42¾	31¼	FtInBn	1.50	4.3	7	217	35¼	34⅝	35	
37⅝	12½	FstMiss	.58	1.8	16	251	28⅝	26⅝	28¼	+⅜
33⅝	26¼	FstNBo	2.20	8.4	4	109	26⅝	d26	26⅛	−⅛
25¼	17⅝	FNStBo	2.30	13.	4	44	17⅝	d16⅝	17¼	−⅛
15	6½	FstPa	.44	6.6	11	2185	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3	1⅝	FstPa wt				79	1⅝	d 1¼	1¼	−⅛
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg				34	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
19½	11⅝	FtUnRl	1.28	7.9	17	54	16½	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
8⅝	6	FtVaBk	.52	9.8	4	104	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
28	21⅝	FtWisc	1.88	9.0	4	45	21½	d21	21	−⅜
29	19⅝	FischM	1.50	5.7	6	5	26⅝	26½	26⅝	−⅛
15½	7½	FishFds	.40	5.5		236	7⅝	d 7	7⅛	−⅛
24½	14⅝	FishrScl	.52	2.9	6	107	18½	17⅝	17⅝	−1
11¼	6⅝	FleetEnt	.52	8.0	9	152	6⅝	d 6½	6½	−⅛
20¼	15½	Fleming	1	5.9	7	4	17	17	17	−⅛
19⅝	12½	FlexiV	.80	4.6	6	137	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+⅛
15	11	Flexi pf	1.61	15.		16	11	d10⅝	11	
68	46½	FlaECst	.10e	.2	4	10	58⅝	57	57	−1⅝
28½	19⅝	FlaPL	2.40	11.	5	1119	21⅝	20½	21¼	+⅛
31⅝	21⅝	FlaPow	3	13.	6	216	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+⅜
49½	29	FlaStl	1.80	4.5	4	45	40⅝	40½	40⅝	−⅛
64⅝	34⅝	Fluor s	1.20	2.1	13	724	56⅝	55⅝	56	−⅜
28	16⅝	FooteC	1.70	6.9	7	3	24⅝	24½	24½	−½
45⅝	29⅝	FordM	4	13.	5	1069	30⅝	30¼	30½	+⅛
30⅝	18⅝	ForMK	2	9.0	4	143	23	22½	22½	−1
13½	9¼	FtDear	1.24	13.		19	9½	9⅝	9½	+⅛
47⅝	39	FrtHow	1.48	3.7	9	123	40⅝	40	40⅝	+⅛
30⅝	18⅝	FosWh	s.64a	2.3	18	427	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
12	5⅛	Fotomat				106	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
48½	29⅝	FourPhs			18	106	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	−⅜
14¼	8¼	FoxStaP	.68	7.2	6	22	9½	9¼	9½	−⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Foxbro	1.30	3.5	8	x109	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−1
11⅝	6⅝	FrankM	.48	6.1	4	188	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	−¼
73⅝	30	FrptMn	s1.50	2.3	13	1816	67⅝	62¼	64⅝	−3⅝
49⅝	44⅛	FrptM wi				30	45⅝	d42¼	43¼	−1⅛
17⅝	8½	Frigtm	.30	3.5	8	97	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
40	26⅝	Fruehf	2.40	9.1	4	128	26⅝	d26¼	26¼	−⅛
22½	10	Fuqua	.50	2.7	4	x474	18⅝	16½	18⅝	+1⅝
18¼	12½	Fuqa	pf1.25	8.1		22	15⅝	15	15½	−1
		— G—G—G —								
12½	9¼	GAF	.68	7.1	5	173	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
16¾	12⅝	GAF pf	1.20	9.3		119	13	12⅝	12⅝	
46	24⅝	GATX	2.20	7.0	6	94	32	31¼	31⅝	−½
56½	32⅝	GAT pf	2.50	6.4		9	39⅝	39	39	−1
49⅝	34¼	GCA s	.20	.5	20	352	39½	38	38	−1⅜
14⅝	7¼	GDV			4	55	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
6⅝	3⅛	GF Eqp				62	3½	3¼	3¼	−⅛
28	16⅝	GK Tec	1.30	5.6	5	599	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	−⅜
34	22½	GK pf	1.94	6.9		219	28½	27⅝	28⅛	−⅜
3⅝	2	GMR Pr				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
42⅝	30¼	GalvHo	n.48	1.4	14	19	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	−⅜
38¼	22¼	GamSk	1.50	4.8	6	109	33	31	31	−2⅛
49¼	39⅝	Gannett	2	5.0	11	407	40⅝	39⅝	40	+¼
13½	6¼	GapStr	.38	5.8	4	65	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+⅛
26½	13⅝	Garfink	1.30	9.2	4	78	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
16¼	11	GasSvc	1.28	11.	4	39	11⅝	d11⅛	11½	−⅛
15⅝	12	Gatewy	.60	4.7	5	x28	13	12⅝	12⅝	
59⅝	36	GearhtO	.36	.7	25	135	53	52⅝	52⅝	−1⅝
37⅝	22⅝	Geico	1.20	4.9	6	20	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅜
30	21⅝	GemCa				61	22½	22⅛	22⅛	−1
17½	14	Gemin	1.80	13.		9	14⅛	d13½	13½	−½
15⅝	9⅝	GAInv	2.12e	17.		79	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
70½	43¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.0	20	x316	59½	57½	58⅝	−1⅛
23⅝	13⅝	GnBcsh	.80	5.9	3	46	14¼	d13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
17	6½	GenCare			14	99	15	14½	15	+½
25¼	17⅝	GCinm	s.68	3.7	8	536	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+⅜
85⅝	27¼	GDynam	1.20	1.7	10	859	71⅝	69½	70¼	−1⅛
95	50	GDyn	pf4.25	5.2		9	83	82¼	82¼	+⅜
57½	45	GenEl	2.80	5.8	8	2216	49⅝	48¼	48⅝	−⅜
37	25¼	GnFds	2	8.0	5	1031	25⅝	d24⅝	25	−⅜
47	28⅝	GnGth	1.57e	4.1	26	229	40	38⅝	38⅝	−2⅛
23¼	14⅛	GnHost	.70	4.7	2	24	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
54	31⅝	GnInst	.80	1.8	8	404	44	43¼	43⅝	−⅛
48	36⅝	GnInstr	pf3	7.8		2	38½	38½	38½	−⅛
14⅝	10¼	GnMed	.44	3.1	11	40	14	13⅝	14	
28¼	19	GnMills	1.32	6.6	6	351	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
65⅝	48⅝	GMot	5.45e	11.	5	4273	48⅝	d47⅝	48¼	+⅜
46¼	33⅝	GMot	pf3.75	11.		5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅜
62¼	44⅝	GMot pf	5	11.		5	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	−⅛
18¼	12⅝	GnPort	.80	5.8	4	77	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
18	5⅝	GPU			1	5071	6⅛	6	6	
18	8	GnRefr			5	40	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
39⅝	26¼	GnSignl	1.28	3.8	9	117	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
11	7⅝	GnSteel	.40	5.3	6	23	7⅝	d 7½	7½	−⅛
30⅝	24⅛	GTE	2.72	11.	6	605	24⅝	d24	24⅛	−⅛
31	23⅝	GTE pf	2.50	11.		9	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
26	18	GTE pf	2.48	14.		20	18⅛	18	18	
14¼	10⅝	GTFl	pf1.30	13.		z600	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅝	15⅝	GTire	1.50	9.4	5	156	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco			181	163	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
30⅝	17⅝	Genst g	s1.60			67	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−1⅛
27	20¼	Gst pf	1.68	7.5		8	22⅝	22½	22½	−2
26⅝	18⅛	GenuPt	s1.04	5.3	9	56	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
30⅝	23⅝	GaPac	1.20	4.7	8	761	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−¼
24⅝	17¼	GaPw	pf2.56	15.		x9	17¼	d16⅝	17¼	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	GaPw	pf2.52	15.		x9	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
26⅝	22	GaPw	pf2.75	13.		x22	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
75	52	GaPw	pf7.72	15.		y120	51½	d50⅝	51½	+1½
66½	29⅝	Geosrc	.80	1.5	13	29	55⅝	53	53	−2⅝
30⅝	21	GerbPd	1.62	7.6	6	99	21½	21	21⅝	+⅛
97¼	40⅛	Getty	1.50e	1.8	11	327	82	80½	82	−1½
11⅝	6¼	GiantPC				14	38	6½	6½	
16⅝	7⅝	GibrFn	.60	7.5	4	84	8⅝	8	8	
27	14⅝	GldLew	1	3.5	5	74	28⅝	28¼	28¼	−⅜
19½	12	GiffHill	.92	6.3	5	22	14⅝	14¼	14½	−⅜
28	20	Gillette	1.72	8.3	6	236	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	GinosInc	.44	4.3		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
25⅝	17⅝	GleasW	.80	4.6	4	61	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	−⅜
55⅝	16½	GlobMar	.20	.4	11	438	51	46⅝	47½	−4
17	11⅛	GldWFn	.54	4.7	4	96	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
24	17⅝	Gdrich	1.56	8.2	4	50	19⅝	18⅝	19	
10	8⅝	Gdrich	pf.97	11.		z30	9	9	9	−⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Goodyr	1.30	12.	5	871	11	d10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
29	18⅛	GordJw	.72	3.2	4	54	22½	22	22⅛	+⅜
29⅝	22	Gould	1.72	7.8	6	374	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
27	21¼	Gould	pf1.35	6.4		3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	−1
44½	27	Grace	2.05	5.2	8	446	40	39⅝	39⅝	−⅜
40¼	31	Grainr	.92	3.0	9	37	31½	31	31	−⅜
14⅛	10⅝	Granitvl	1	9.1	6	13	11	11	11	−⅛
16¼	9⅝	GravDr	.80	7.8	4	15	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−⅛
10⅝	6½	GtAtPc				447	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
32¼	20	GtLkInt	.68a	2.7	5	15	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
32	24	GNIrn	3.75e	14.	10	6	27⅝	27½	27⅝	−⅛
40⅝	30⅝	GtNoNk	1.60	5.0	6	336	32⅝	32	32	−1
27⅝	14	GtWFin	s.88	6.1	3	614	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	−⅜
18⅝	11½	Greyh	1.20	7.3	6	x445	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+¼
4¼	13-32	Greyhnd wt				425	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	GrowG	.44b	4.0	7	90	11	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
7	4¼	GthRty				25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
32½	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	4.7	13	138	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−½
24⅝	20	Grum	pf2.80	15.		10	19⅝	d19	19	−1
16½	10	Guardln	s.32	2.5	6	36	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
22½	13⅝	GlfWstn	.75	4.1	4	537	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
45	30⅝	GlfW	pf2.50	6.6		64	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−1⅛
54½	24⅝	GulfOil	2.25	4.9	7	5088	47	45⅝	46	−⅛
37⅝	11½	GulfRes	.32	1.3	16	1174	29½	24⅝	25⅝	−4⅛
47½	17¼	GulfR	pf1.30	3.8		3	34	34	34	−4½
43½	17¼	GulfR	pf1.60	5.4		36	33	28	29½	−4½
13⅝	9⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	14.	6	343	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
27¼	13⅝	GulfUtd	1.12	6.6	7	946	17½	16⅝	17	−⅜
17⅝	9½	Gulton	.60	4.5	7	68	13½	13	13⅛	−⅛
		— H—H—H —								
10⅝	2⅝	HMW			4	92	7	6⅝	6⅝	
25½	17	HackW s	2	12.	5	26	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Haloca			14	25	5½	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
29⅝	20½	HallFB	1.44	6.8	7	498	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+½
109⅝	62⅝	Hallibt	2	2.0	15	514	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	−⅜
28½	18	HamrP	1.50	5.6	6	215	27	26⅝	26⅝	−⅜
16	10⅝	HanJS	1.52e	14.		73	11	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	14	HanJI	1.84a	13.		6	14⅛	14	14	−½
15⅝	10½	Hndlmn	1	9.4	6	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
59⅝	18⅝	HandyH	.70	1.7	20	139	44	40⅝	40⅝	−4⅛
44⅝	32⅝	Hanna	2	5.6	6	148	36⅛	35½	35½	−2⅝
41¼	28⅝	HarBrJ	1.44	4.9	5	41	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
15⅝	11¼	Hardees	.24	2.0	4	43	12½	12	12	−⅛
26	11⅝	Harnisfr	.40	2.9		136	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
34⅝	23¼	HarrBk	2	8.6	5	x11	23½	d23	23⅛	+⅛
39½	25⅛	Harris	.72	2.3	12	1146	33½	31¼	31½	−2⅛
36½	28¼	Harsco	2	6.3	6	23	32¼	32	32	−⅛
13½	10	HartSM	.88	8.4	4	109	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
28⅝	18⅝	HarteHk	.68	3.1	11	216	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
13	7⅛	HartfZd	.40b	5.1	4	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
16½	11⅝	HattSe	1.50a	12.	8	x35	12½	d11⅝	12½	+⅛
27	18⅝	HwltEl	2.44	13.	5	35	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
15⅝	8⅝	HayesA	.40	4.4		16	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
29⅝	12½	Hazeltn	.60	2.7	9	49	23½	22⅝	22⅝	−½
31⅝	16¼	HeathTec s			5	52	24⅝	23¼	23½	−⅜
19	9⅝	Hecks	.30	2.1	7	272	14¼	13⅝	14	−⅜
53½	29⅝	HeclaM			12	760	42½	38½	39⅝	−4⅛
28⅝	21¼	HeilmB	s.80	3.3	8	55	24⅝	24	24	−½
43¾	34½	HeinzH	2.20	6.1	6	214	36½	35¼	36¼	−⅜
32¼	26½	Heinz	pf1.70	6.3		102	27	26½	27	
10⅝	6⅛	HeleneC			7	26	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
34	16	Helrlnt	1.20	7.2	5	895	17	16½	16½	−⅛
57	32⅛	HelmrP	s.36	.8	17	175	47⅝	46¼	46¼	−1½
3⅝	1⅝	HemCap				20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Hercuis	1.20	6.7	5	1552	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	−⅜
26½	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	6.9	5	44	20⅝	20¼	20¼	−⅜
11⅝	7½	Hesston			12	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
16⅝	13¼	Hestn	pf1.60	12.		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
32⅝	25⅝	Heublin	1.66	6.5	7	x238	25½	d25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
70½	46⅝	HewlPk	s.40	.6	18	703	63½	62⅝	63⅝	+⅝
30½	27½	Hexcel	n .52	2.0	15	265	27½	d26⅛	26⅝	−⅝
24	10⅛	HiShear	.50b	2.5	7	x62	21⅝	20	20⅝	−⅜
14⅝	7	HiVolt	.12	1.1	13	187	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
38⅝	25⅝	Hillenbd	1.30	4.4	6	4	29½	d29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
36⅝	25	Hilton	1.36	4.8	7	251	28⅝	28	28⅛	−⅛
25	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	7.9	6	5	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
22⅝	15⅝	Holiday	.70	4.3	7	378	16⅝	16	16⅛	−⅛
34	25½	HlldyA	.85t	3.2		1	26½	26½	26½	+¼
53⅝	15⅝	HollyS				159	40½	39⅝	39½	−1
10⅝	7⅛	HmeG	pf1.10	14.		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
65	31	Homst	1.40	3.1	10	1032	55¼	51⅝	51⅝	−4⅛
28⅝	22	Honda	.32e	1.5	12	9	22⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	−⅜
101	63⅛	Honwll	2.60	2.9	8	876	90	88⅝	89⅝	+⅜
23½	14½	HoovU	1.24	8.5	5	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11½	3½	Horizon			8	109	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
47⅝	26½	HospCp	.68	1.5	13	544	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	−¼
19⅝	12⅝	HostInt	.60	4.4	5	x15	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
36½	27⅝	HoupM	1.60	5.2	7	30	31⅝	31	31	−⅜
6¼	3⅛	HousFb	.20	5.0	10	90	4⅛	3⅝	4	
22	14¼	HoushF	1.35	10.	4	418	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
33½	24½	HouF	pf2.50	10.		2	24½	24½	24½	
31⅝	24⅝	HousIn	2.68	10.	6	182	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
49½	26¼	HousNG	1.30	3.3	9	275	39½	38⅝	39⅛	−⅜
25⅝	10⅝	HowdJn	.44	1.9	15	1011	24⅝	23½	23½	−1
19⅝	15⅛	Hubbrd	1.76	12.	7	31	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
33	16½	HudMo	s.80e			36	26½	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
20½	16¾	Huffy s	.60	3.4	7	89	18	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
67½	39⅛	HughsTl	s.84	1.4	16	1026	60⅝	59⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	30⅝	Human	s.75	2.3	15	997	34¼	32⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	18⅝	Humo	pf2.50	14.		23	18⅝	d17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16½	11	HuntCh	.40	3.5	8	50	11⅝	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	22	HuttEF	s.80	3.3	5	210	24⅝	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	10⅝	Huyck	.72	6.6	7	41	11¼	d10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— I—I—I —								
30⅝	22¾	IC Ind	1.84	8.5	2	x247	22⅝	d21	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	36⅝	IC In pf	3.50	10.		119	36	d34⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
6½	3¼	ICN				178	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	27⅝	INACp	s2.20	8.0	4	696	28⅝	d27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	12⅝	INAIn	1.68	13.		32	13¼	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	10⅝	IU Int	.95	7.5	7	556	13⅛	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	16½	IUInt	pf1.25	5.0		1	25	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
22½	13⅝	HUInt	pf1.36	7.2		6	19	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	18⅝	IdahoP	2.40	13.	8	183	18½	d18¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
27½	19¼	IdealB	1.60	7.4	5	66	21½	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	4⅝	IdealT	.24t	5.3		39	4⅝	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	15¼	IlPPowr	2.28	14.	6	294	16	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
50⅝	35	IlPow	pf4.47	13.		z50	34	d34	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	20⅝	ITW	1	4.4	7	43	22⅝	22¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	15⅝	ImplCp	1.20	7.4	3	416	16⅝	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
33¼	18	INCO	.60	2.2	17	1192	28⅝	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	6	IncCap				7	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	50	IndlM	pf7.08	14.		z100	50	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
82½	63½	IndlM	pf8.68	14.		z30	62	d62	[illegible]	[illegible]
109½	91	IndlM	pf 12	13.		z190	90	d89½	[illegible]	[illegible]
22½	13⅝	IndlM	pf2.15	15.		19	14⅛	d13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	14½	IndlM	pf2.25	15.		3	15	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅝	25⅝	IndlGas	2.68	9.3	5	21	28⅝	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	17	IndlPL	2.24	13.	5	657	18⅛	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	16	IndNatl	1.60	10.	4	x22	16⅛	d15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅝	15⅝	Inexco	.20	.6	22	505	32⅝	31⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
62⅝	46⅝	IngerR	3.32	6.1	7	91	54⅝	54½	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	29⅝	IngR	pf2.35	7.2		4	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	13¼	InsrTec	.54	3.9	12	4	14	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
45⅝	29⅝	InldStl	2.80	9.3	5	183	30⅝	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	11⅛	Insilco	.96b	8.4	5	76	11⅝	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	14⅛	Insilc	pf1.25	8.6		49	14½	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅝	1	InstInvTr				19	1⅝	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]
32¼	16	Integon	.48	2.2	8	161	22	21½	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¼	14	ItcpSe	1.92a	13.		55	14⅝	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
42⅝	36	Interco	2.40	6.4	5	46	38⅝	37⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
92	87	Inter	pf wi			59	87⅝	d86⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
34¼	26¼	IntDiv			5	13	30⅝	28⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	23	Intrlk	2.20	8.8	4	11	25⅝	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	10¼	IntAlum	.60	4.8	6	51	12⅝	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	60⅛	IBM	s 3.44	5.6	12	4913	62¼	61⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	16⅝	IntFlav	.80	4.5	18	237	18	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
45⅝	38½	IntHarv	2.50	8.3	3	x353	38⅝	d30	[illegible]	[illegible]
61½	43⅛	IntMin	3.48	6.3	7	540	58⅝	54½	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	14⅝	IntMult	1.20	8.1	5	24	15	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr	2.40	6.5	5	1316	38⅝	36⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	18⅝	IntRectf	.32	1.4	8	89	23⅝	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	24¼	IntTT	2.48	9.7	4	2923	26⅝	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
54½	45	IntTT	pfH 4	8.9		5	45	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	40½	IntTT	pfJ 4	10.		11	40	d39⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	39½	IntTT	pfK 4	10.		10	39	39	[illegible]	[illegible]
56½	43⅝	IntTT	pfO 5	12.		5	42⅝	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅝	30⅝	IntTT	pf2.25	7.3		21	31⅝	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
53¼	41½	IntTT	pf4.50	11.		1	41½	41½	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¼	16½	Intrpce	1.40	6.2	5	x202	23⅝	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	27⅝	IntpGp	1.60b	5.3	6	7	30¼	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	18⅝	IntstPw	1.56	14.	6	66	11⅝	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	16⅝	InPw	pf2.28	14.		z100	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅝	17⅝	IowaBf	s.60	2.1	6	677	28⅝	28⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15¼	11¼	IowaEl	1.60	14.	5	x129	11⅝	d11	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	15⅝	IowaIG	2.10	13.	6	35	16¼	d15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	17	IowaIl	pf2.31	13.		z200	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	17⅛	IowaPS	2.28	13.	6	31	17½	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	18⅝	IowaRs	2.52	13.	5	72	19½	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoCp	.12	2.6	16	12	4⅝	d 4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
38½	30⅝	IrvgBk	2.72	8.9	4	33	30⅝	30⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅝	20¼	ItelCp			15	187	25⅝	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
23¼	3½	ItelCp				339	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	4	Itel pf				92	4⅝	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— J—J—J —								
27½	19½	JmesR	1.40	7.0	8	60	20½	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	12⅝	JaspeRv	n.48	2.7	5	18	18⅝	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	8⅝	Jamsw	.08b	.8	5	27	10¼	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
10½	7⅝	JapnF	1.32e	17.		1158	7⅝	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	22⅝	JeffPlt	1.20	4.9	5	128	24½	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	25⅝	JerCpf	4	15.		z10	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
79	49	JerC pf	8	16.		z130	50⅝	49⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
116	92⅝	JerC	pf13.50	15.		z20	91	d91	[illegible]	[illegible]
21½	13⅝	JerC	pf 2.18	16.		5	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	21¼	JewelC	1.68	6.7	7	163	25½	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅝	3	Jewelcor			15	14	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	19¼	JhnMan	1.92	9.7	5	232	20⅝	d19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅝	46½	JhnMn	pf5.40	12.		14	45⅝	d45¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
81⅝	64⅝	JohnJn	2	2.9	12	632	69	68⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	6½	JohnEF				2	83	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	23⅝	JohnCn	1.20	5.2	7	x112	23½	d23	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	30	JohnC pf	2	7.1		3	28⅝	d28⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	8¼	JonLgn	.60	7.3	8	26	8½	d 8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
46½	32⅝	JonLaupf	5	13.		z20	37⅝	d37½	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	28	Jorben	1.50	4.9	5	2	30½	30½	[illegible]	[illegible]
24½	17½	Jostens	1	5.4	8	15	18⅝	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg	1.72	5.7	8	256	30½	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— K—K—K —								
57	35	KLM	3.49e	9.9		11	35⅝	d34⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	18¼	K mart	.84	4.5	6	1437	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	17⅝	KaiserAl	1.20	5.6	4	472	22½	21¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
47½	43¼	KalAl	pf2.37	5.3		240	44⅝	d44⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
92	72	Kai 66	pf4.75	5.7		2	83	83	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	19⅛	KaisCe	1.40	7.4	4	134	19⅝	d18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	24⅝	KaisrSt				437	37⅝	36¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	KaneMil	.28	2.9	33	249	10¼	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	13⅝	Kaneb	.80	3.3	11	x591	24½	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	18⅝	KCtyPL	2.66	14.	6	97	19¼	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	31½	KCPL	pf3.80	12.		z50	31	d31	[illegible]	[illegible]
23½	15	KCPL	pf2.20	14.		2	15⅝	15½	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	16¼	KCPL	pf2.33	15.		18	16¼	d16	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	21	KCSoln	1.10	3.2	7	33	34½	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	13	KanGE	1.94	15.	8	49	13⅝	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	17⅝	KanNb	1.48	6.4	9	102	24⅝	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅛	15⅝	KanPLt	2.04	13.	6	170	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	16	KaPL	pf2.23	14.		1	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅝	KatyInd			5	117	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
37¼	18½	Katy pf	1.46	5.0		25	30	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	7⅝	KaufBr	.24	2.9	5	425	8¼	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	13⅝	Keene	.60	3.0	6	30	20	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	7⅝	Keller	.30	3.0	5	100	10	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg	1.32	8.3	7	653	15⅝	d15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	8⅝	Kellwd	.80	8.8		38	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
34¼	17⅝	KentlRty	.10e	.3	81	18	33	32¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	35⅝	Kenntl	1.44	3.0	8	26	48½	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
44⅝	21¼	Kennct	1.40	4.5	8	1932	34	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	15½	KyUtil	2.12	13.	8	59	15⅝	d15	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	9⅝	KerrGls	.44	4.4	6	30	10¼	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	15½	KerrG	pf1.70	11.		10	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
78⅝	46	KerrM	1.80	2.6	11	1295	70¼	67½	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	8⅝	KeysCon			14		8⅝	d 8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	17	Keystnt	s.48	1.9	13	184	25⅝	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅝	27⅝	KiddeW	1.80	5.4	4	147	34⅝	33⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
51¼	42½	Kidde pfC	4	8.7		1	45⅝	45⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	21⅝	Kidde	pf1.64	6.1		2	27⅝	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
48½	39⅝	KimbCl	3.20	7.4	7	218	43½	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16¼	10½	KingDSt	.90	8.8	5	x182	10⅝	d10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
22¼	15½	Kirsch	1.32	8.1	5	23	16½	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
26½	20⅝	KnightRd	.76	3.2	8	26	22	21½	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	17½	Koehrin	1.10	6.1	4	12	18⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
36½	28⅝	Koeh	pf2.75	9.6		x4	29⅝	28⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	19⅝	Koger	n1.20	5.9	24	58	20⅝	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	18	Kollmr	s .40	2.1	10	211	19½	d19	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	18½	Koppers	1.40	5.0	9	146	28	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
50⅝	40	Kraft	3.20	7.8	6	284	41⅝	40⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13½	7⅝	Kroehlr				7	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	15⅝	Kroger	s1.36	8.6	5	240	16⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	9½	Kuhlm	.80	8.3	6	9	9⅝	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	10	Kysor	.88	8.8	3	99	10⅛	d 9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— L—L—L —								
14⅝	6⅝	LFE	.12r	1.5	8	78	8⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	5½	LFE pf	.50	7.0		2	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
18½	15	LITCO	1	6.4	7	x2	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅝	LTV			2	1168	10⅝	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	23⅝	LTV pf	2.60	9.8		138	29⅝	28⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	8¼	LQuint	1.11t	11.	14	77	10⅝	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	11.	4	x25	17⅝	d17	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	11	LamsSe	s.80	7.5	4	78	11⅛	d10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22½	11⅛	LaneBry	1	6.1	8	311	14⅝	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
33½	23⅝	Lanier s	.44	1.9	12	110	24¼	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	9⅝	LawtCh	.60	5.9	10	72	10⅝	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	22⅝	LearPet	s.32	.6	20	404	23	d22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	17⅝	LearSg	1.04	4.7	5	224	22⅝	21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
24½	18⅝	LawyTrn	1.30	6.4	6	7	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	19⅝	LeeEnt	.84	4.3	7	5	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	19½	Leesona	1.16	2.9	9	2	39⅝	39⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	10	LegPlat	n.48	4.3	7	58	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	1⅝	LehValInd			31	45	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	9⅝	Lehman	1.67e	15.		193	11⅝	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	13	Lennar	s.32	2.0	4	93	16½	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	23⅝	Lenox	1.48	6.1	6	23	24⅝	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	6⅝	LesFay	.48	7.0	5	40	7	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22¼	16	LevFdC				40	19⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	12⅝	LevFIn	.75a	5.8		18	13⅝	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅝	32⅝	LevlStr	s1.30	3.0	8	315	37⅝	34⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	17⅝	LevitzF	1	4.6	5	247	21⅝	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	23⅝	LOF	2.20a	9.3	5	107	24⅝	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
57⅝	46⅝	LOF pf	4.75	10.		1	48⅝	d46⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	14	LibtyCp	s.60	4.0	6	143	15	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	2	LibertyLn			41	40	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	8	LibtL pf				4	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	14⅝	Lifemk	.48	2.2	11	58	22⅝	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	29⅝	Liggef	2.50	7.3	6	133	34⅝	34⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
78½	64½	Liggt pf	7	11.		y10	61⅝	d61⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
62⅝	47	LillyEli	2.10	4.3	11	707	49⅝	48⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	34	LincNt	2.80	7.6	5	92	37¼	36⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

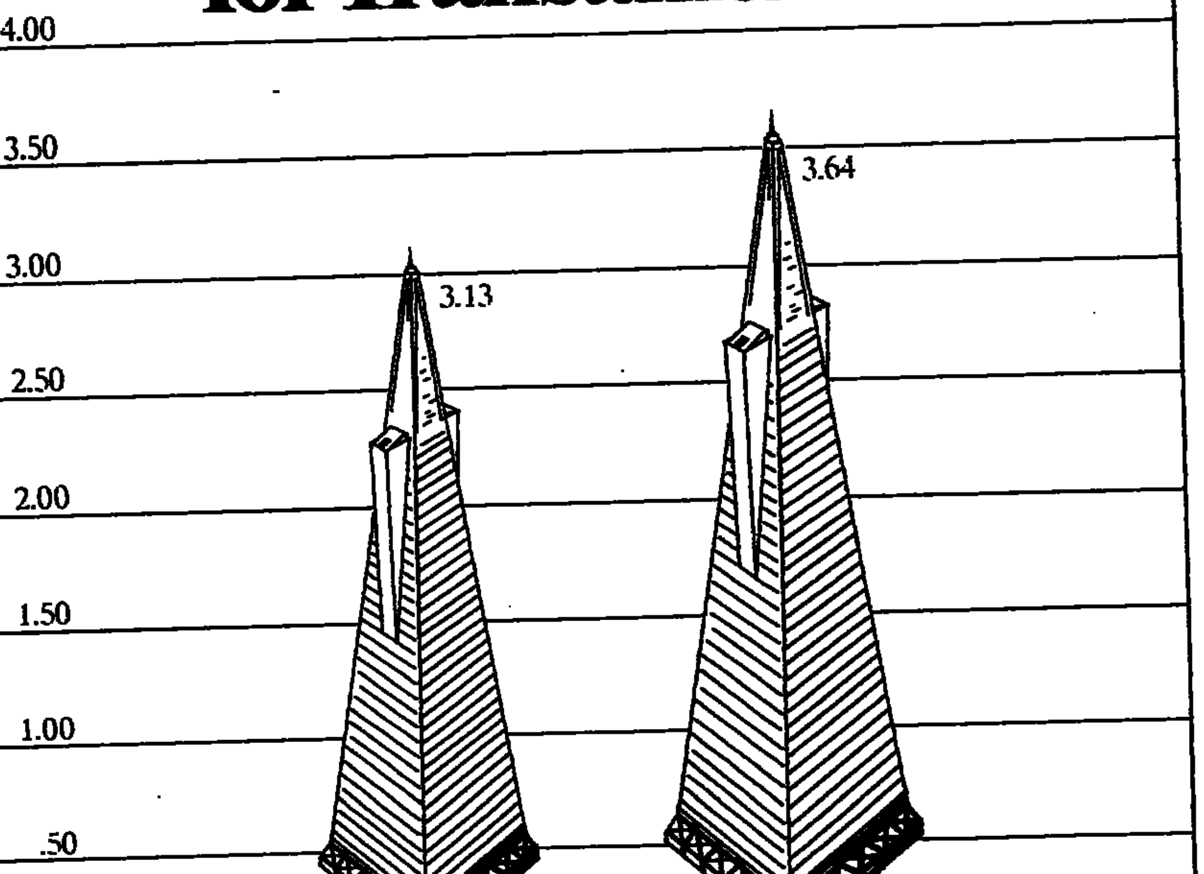
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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
LincNtnf 3.	4.1		1	72¾	d72¾	72¾	— ¾
LincPl 1.80a	13.		5	13¼	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Lionel .36	2.6	5	113	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Litton 1b	1.9	8	720	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	— ½
Litton pf 2	11.		20	18¼	d18	18	— ¼
Lockhd		15	490	33⅝	33⅜	33	+ ⅜
Loctite .56	1.7	12	27	32½	32	32¼	— ¼
Loews 1.20	1.9	4	343	62¾	61¼	61⅝	— ⅛
LomFn 1	8.0	6	90	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
LomMt 2.36e	17.	6	110	15	d14¼	14¼	— ⅜
LnStar 1.65	6.7	4	63	25¼	24¾	24⅞	— ¼
LILCo 1.78	12	6	389	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
LIL pfB 5	35.		x150	33½	d33½	33½	— 1⅛
LIL pfO2.47	12.		113	20⅛	20	20⅛	
LongDr .76	3.2	10	30	24¼	d23½	23¾	— 1¼
LoralCp 1.20	2.4	14	86	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅝
LaLand 1.80	3.8	11	953	48⅝	46⅞	47⅛	— 1¾
LaPac .60b	2.5	6	385	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
LouvGs 2.06	13.	7	1408	16¼	d15⅝	16	— ⅛
Lowenst .37i	4.4		57	8½	d 8¼	8¼	
Lowes n .60	2.8	8	92	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Lubrzl 1.80	3.2	12	179	56⅞	55⅝	56	+ ⅜
LuckyS 1.12	8.1	7	267	14⅛	d13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
Ludlow .80	6.7	7	96	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Lukens .96	7.0	9	90	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
LynCSys .40	2.0	14	28	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
— M—M—M —							
MACOM s.20	.6	22	265	35⅝	35	35	— ¾
MCA 1.50	2.9	9	561	53⅛	52¼	52⅛	— 1
MEI .44	4.1	6	x44	11	d10¾	10¾	— ⅛
MGIC 1.12	5.7	6	818	20⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— 1
MacAF 1	4.4	7	165	22½	22¼	22¼	
MacDn .40	5.5	6	41	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Macke .52	7.2	4	36	7¼	d 7¼	7¼	— ⅜
MB Ltd g n1.40a			41	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
Macmill .82	5.6	8	990	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Macy 2.25	4.3	5	207	53	51	51⅞	— 1¼
Macypf 4.25	12.		z100	36½	36½	36½	+ 1½
MdsFd 2.45e	13.		398	18¼	18	18¼	
MagicCf .60	9.2	4	71	6⅝	d 6½	6½	— ¼
MalonH 1.12	3.8	10	95	30⅛	29½	29½	— 1¼
MarAsf n		9	378	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
Manhln .30b	4.3	4	116	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
ManhLf .36	4.2	18	24	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ¼
MfrHan 2.52	9.4	4	215	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	
MAPCO 1.60	4.1	10	424	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	+ ½
MarOil s1.80	3.0	12	880	61⅛	59⅛	60⅛	+ ⅜
MarMid .80	5.2	5	21	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
MarMd wd			1125	15	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
MarionL .44	4.9	18	69	13¾	12⅞	13	— ⅝
MarkCll .36	1.9	12	x48	19	18⅞	18½	+ ⅛
Mark pf1.20	6.5		22	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Marley 1	4.5	6	38	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
Marriot .20	1.1	18	483	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	
MrshM 3.40	6.8	10	584	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+ ½
MrshF 1.34	8.3	7	150	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
MartM 2.12	4.4	7	294	48½	47⅝	48½	+ ½
MaryK .60	2.4	9	114	25½	24⅝	24¾	— ⅝
Md Cup .64	2.8	7	48	23⅛	22	23	— ⅛
Masco .60	2.6	8	267	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
Masonlt 1.32	5.8	6	78	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
MasM 1.44e	13.	7	42	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
MasseyF			185	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
MasCp 1.72	14.		56	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
MasInc 1.16	13.		76	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
MatsuE .35e	1.4	8	19	26	d25⅞	25⅞	— 1
Mattel .30	4.0	6	742	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
Mattel wt			195	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Mattl pf2.50	12.		6	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
MayDS 1.40	6.7	5	185	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Maytg 1.80a	7.5	7	107	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
McDrm 1.40	4.9	48	792	29⅝	27⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
McDr pf2.20	7.3		63	31¼	30⅛	30¼	— 1⅛
McDr pf2.60	12.		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
McDnld .56	1.5	8	597	38⅝	d38	38⅝	— ½
McDonD .90	2.2	8	419	40½	39⅝	40¼	+ ½
McDonh 1.32	5.5	4	x21	24	d23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
McGEd 1.80	6.0	7	172	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
McGrH 1.52	5.8	9	120	26⅛	26	26	
McIntyr g			2540	75	71	71	— 5
McLean .44	6.4		35	10⅛	10	10	
McLoul		5	15	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
McMorO .10			2124	128	46	43½	— 2½
McNeil .90	6.7	9	21	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
Mead 1.80	7.7	4	654	23½	d22	23¼	— ¼
Measrx .36	1.7	11	161	31½	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅞
Medtrn .60	1.0	14	270	60½	57	60½	+ ½
Melville 1.60	6.5	4	324	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
Memorex		4	363	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
MerTx s1.32	6.2	5	x11	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅛	— ½
Merck 2.20	3.7	12	1052	61⅞	60	61⅝	+ 1½
Merdith 1.12	3.9	5	6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
MerrLy .80	4.5	7	922	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¼
MesaPet n		3	1026	64	61	61⅛	— 2½
MesaRoy n.12e	.4		756	34¾	33	33⅝	— 1
Mesab 1.40e	9.7	18	88	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Mestk			8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
MGM .20b	3.5	9	244	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Metrm 3.20	5.2	7	28	62¼	61	61	— 1½
MchGs 1.30b	11.	9	15	12¼	d11¾	11¾	— ½
MhWl pf2.67	12.		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
MhWl pf2.72	13.		20	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
MdCTel 1.58	10.	6	85	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
MdCT pf2.50	12.		2	20⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	
MidSUT 1.50	15.	5	1228	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
MidlndM		3	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
MidRos 1.30	5.2	7	x88	25⅝	24⅞	25	+ ¼
MillerW 1.20	7.0	7	82	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
MillBrd 1.20	3.4	8	27	35⅛	35	35	— 1
MilRoy .40	1.5	18	24	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅝
MinnGs 1.94	11.	4	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
MMM 2.80	5.8	9	907	48⅝	47½	48⅛	+ 1
MinPL 2.04	13.	5	66	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
MirroCp .96	7.7	6	11	12½	12½	12½	
Mislnlns 1.80	3.2	6	31	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
MPacC 3	5.2	5	111	58⅛	57⅜	57⅝	— 1
MoPSv 1b	10.	6	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
MoPS pf2.44	14.		2	17¼	d17	17	— ½
Mobil s 3	3.9	8	7904	78⅛	74⅝	76½	— ⅝
MobileH		14	79	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
MdMer .20	1.7	5	x35	12⅛	d12	12	
Mobasco .90	10.	8	29	9⅛	8⅞	9	
MohkDta		11	247	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
MohkR 1.20	10.	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Monrh s1.20a	4.4	5	23	27⅜	27	27	— ¾
Monarc .45a	1.7	5	72	40	38⅛	39⅛	— 1¼
Monsan 3.40	6.9	5	554	49⅛	48⅛	49	+ ⅜
Mons pf2.75	5.1		1	54	54	54	+ ⅛
MntDU 1.80	10.	7	66	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
MonPw 2.12	10.	7	274	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
MonSt 1.80a	12.		67	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
MONY 1.02e	14.	7	57	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
MoorM 1.32	2.9	6	316	47¼	46	46½	— 1⅜
Morgan 2.80	6.5	6	873	43	42⅛	42⅛	
MorKn 1.84	4.7	6	80	39½	38⅞	39	— ½
MorseSh .32	9.6	4	45	13	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
MtgTrAm		7	95	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
MorNor 1.40	5.8	8	53	28⅛	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅜
Motrola 1.40	2.5	11	334	56⅛	54⅞	55½	+ 1
MtFuel 2.36	7.1	9	346	33⅝	32½	33⅛	— ½
MtSTel 2.32	12.	6	91	20¼	d19	19¾	— ½
Munford	1.2	9	32	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Monfd pf.40	7.8		80	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Munsng 1.20	8.3	13	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
MurphC 1.20	9.9	10	37	13⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
MurpOil 1.50	1.5	12	275	104½	96¼	99⅝	— 4
MurryO 1.20	6.4	5	x31	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
MutOm 1.44	13.		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
Myersl .60	5.8	6	35	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— N—N—N —							
24⅝	15⅛	NCH .72	3.6	8	74	20¼	20	20¼	
16⅛	10⅝	NCNB n .72	6.9	4	1025	10⅝	d10	10⅛	— ¼
81½	56¾	NCR 2	2.7	8	x1327	76	73⅝	74¼	+ ⅛
44⅛	20⅝	NLInd 1.20	3.2	12	561	37¾	36½	37¾	
37	20½	NLT 1.32	5.8	6	556	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	NVF .77t	12.	6	479	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
25¼	19½	Nabisco 1.62	8.3	6	125	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
35⅝	27¾	Nalco 1.60	5.4	9	12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
34⅛	9¼	Napco .24	1.9	7	18	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
15⅛	13½	NapleFdl			117	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅛	— ½
20⅛	10⅞	Narco .68	4.2	406	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
34⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	6.5	4	77	23⅝	22¾	23	— ⅝
25⅝	16½	NatCan .88	4.6	4	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15½	10	NtCtyL .68	4.5	10	43	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ½
35⅝	23¾	NtDetr 2	8.7	3	53	23⅝	d23	23	— ¾
32½	19⅝	NatDist 2	7.3	7	765	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅜
27⅛	15⅞	NDist pf1.85	11.		27	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
31	24⅝	NatFG 2.54	10.	5	44	24⅝	d24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	16¼	NatGyp 1.48	7.6	4	163	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	NatHom			127	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ½
26⅝	8⅝	NtLiby .32	8.4	12	33	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
28⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.3	12	110	26½	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
32	12½	NMedE s.60	2.3	12	348	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅝
18¼	11	NMineSv .56	4.5	21	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
24⅛	15⅞	NtPrest 1.50	8.1	6	73	19¼	18½	18⅝	— 1
40½	19⅞	NtSemic		11	1430	35⅛	33⅞	34½	
25⅛	22	NtSem wi			7	23⅝	22¾	23	— ¼
21¼	15⅞	NtSvln 1.24	6.4	6	92	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
21⅛	13¼	NStand 1.24	7.8	6	x27	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
35½	25⅝	NatlSH 2.70	9.6	4	57	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	4	NatTea		5	45	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	26⅝	Natom s1.30	3.3	7	1110	39⅝	37¾	39⅛	+ ⅛
64⅝	46⅞	Natom pf 4	7.2		36	56⅝	55⅛	55½	— ⅜
23¼	17¼	NevPw s2.12	11.	6	73	19	18	18⅝	+ ½
16½	12½	NevP pf1.60	13.		z100	12	d12	12	— ½
19⅝	14	NevP pf1.95	14.		8	14	d13¾	13¾	— ¼
23½	17¼	NEngEl 2.36	13.	5	186	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¾	NEnGE 1.60	14.	5	19	12	11¾	11¾	
34¼	17½	NENucl s.26	.9	23	276	30¼	28⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
30	22¼	NEnP pf2.76	12.		3	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
36¼	30	NEngT 3.40	11.	7	20	30⅛	30	30	
18½	13⅛	NYSEG 1.76	13.	5	206	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
37½	26	NYS pf 3.75	14.		z20	27	27	27	
89½	62	NYS pf 8.80	14.		z200	61½	d61	61½	— ½
22⅝	14½	NYS pf 2.12	14.		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2½	Newcrp			23	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
10⅝	7½	Newell n .80	9.3	4	35	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
48½	25	Newhall 1	2.4	7	21	41⅜	41	41	— ⅜
60⅛	22¼	Newmt 1.30a	3.1	6	1062	44⅝	40½	42½	— 1¼
187	76	Newt pf4.50	3.5		5	135⅛	126	130	— 10
26½	9⅝	Newprk .20	1.0	14	198	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	10½	NiaMP 1.44	13.	6	208	11¼	10⅝	11	
38½	28½	NiaMpf 3.90	13.		z100	29	d28	29	+ ½
77½	56¾	NiaMpf 7.72	14.		z30	57	57	57	— 1⅜
17¾	10⅛	NiagSh 1.95e	13.		32	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
35⅝	27¾	NICOR 2.52	8.4	6	93	30⅛	29⅝	30	— ¾
34⅝	21⅝	NorfWn 2.20	7.9	4	455	28	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅝
25¾	17⅛	Norlin 1.60	8.6	4	18	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅞	Norris 1.60	7.4	6	86	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	19⅛	NACoal .64	1.7	10	56	39⅝	37½	37½	— 2½
5⅛	2⅞	NoAMtg			105	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
32	25¼	NoAPhl 1.70	6.4	4	9	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	NoestUt 1.10	14.	6	273	8	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅞	10⅞	NCalSL .70	6.8	3	19	10¼	d10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	NIndPS 1.50	13.	6	136	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
65	37⅝	NorNGs 3	5.3	7	275	58⅝	56	56⅛	— 1⅞
25⅝	18⅛	NoStPw 2.28	12.	5	273	18½	d18	18½	+
39	29	NSPw pf3.60	13.		z180	29	d28	28	— 1
109	99	NSP pf10.36	10.		z110	100	100	100	— ⅛
48	34	NorTel g 1			298	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	5	Nthgate g			359	10⅜	8⅞	9⅛	— 1⅛
58⅛	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	3.6	8	239	50½	49⅝	50⅝	+ ⅜
36¼	20⅝	NwstAirl .80	3.6	7	x822	22⅛	20⅝	22⅛	+ 1⅜
29⅝	19½	NwtBco 1.32	6.9	5	848	20	d19¼	19¼	— ⅝
40¼	17	NwtEn s1.30	4.5	6	522	30½	27⅝	28⅝	— 2⅛
37⅝	26⅛	Nwtlnd 2.05	6.9	5	x567	29⅝	29	29½	— ⅛
26⅛	19½	NwtP pf2.50	13.		97	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	20	NwtP pf2.36	12.		15	19½	d19	19	— 1
11⅞	8⅛	NwMLf 1e	12.	8	68	8½	d 8¼	8¼	— ⅛
32¼	24½	NwStW 1.80	7.0	6	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
39⅛	24¼	Norton 1.60	4.6	7	132	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— 1⅛
17⅝	12½	NorSim 1.04	8.5	5	2297	12⅝	d12	12¼	— ⅜
50	25½	Nucor s .44	1.0	7	91	44⅛	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —							
62	26¾	OKC 1.20	2.5	7	318	50	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
40¼	22⅛	OakInd .40	1.2	12	247	32¾	31	32⅜	+ 1⅛
20	15¼	OaklteP 1.28	7.8	7	4	16¼	16½	16½	— ¼
31⅛	18	OcciPet 1.50	5.8	4	2659	26⅛	25⅛	26	— 1
15⅝	5⅝	OcciPet wt			598	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	— 1
50	29½	OcciP pf2.16	5.1		4	42½	42½	42½	— ½
102	60⅜	OcciP pf4.20	4.2		1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅜
99⅝	59	OcciP pf 4	4.8		2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— 1⅞
24	17¼	OcciP pf2.50	15.		42	17	d16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
20⅜	14	OcciP pf2.12	15.		15	14¾	14	14¼	+ ⅛
22½	15⅝	OcciP pf2.30	15.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
40	29	Ogden 2	6.3	5	x45	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
16½	11⅛	OhioEd 1.76	15.	7	608	12⅛	d11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
38½	29	OhEd pf3.90	14.		y100	28	d28	28	— ⅜
45	32	OhEd pf4.56	14.		z40	33½	33½	33½	+ 1
82⅝	60⅛	OhEd pf8.20	13.		z100	62	62	62	— 1
16	12⅝	OhEd pf1.88	14.		12	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
76	57	OhP pf87.60	14.		z360	54½	d54	54	— 3
23⅛	16⅝	OhP pfG2.27	14.		2	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
117½	98⅛	OhP pfA 14	14.		z310	98½	98⅛	98⅛	— ¼
117½	98½	OhP pfF 14	14.		z440	98½	98½	98½	
17⅜	11⅝	OklaGE 1.60	13.	9	378	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅝	7	OklGE pf.80	11.		z210	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	18	OldoNG 1.80	8.8	15	40	20⅞	20⅝	20½	— ½
25	16⅛	Olin 1	5.6	6	536	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ½
40⅛	27⅝	Omark 1.44	4.3	5	185	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— 1⅛
33	19	Oneida 1	4.0	5	805	25	25	25	— 1¼
13¼	9⅝	Opelika .84	8.5	5	x10	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	OranRk 1.56	14.	6	126	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
9	5⅝	Orange			45	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
13⅛	9	OrionC .40	4.1	5	x58	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
19⅝	10⅛	OutbM .70	6.4	9	263	11⅝	11	11	— ½
25⅛	16⅝	OutletCo 1	6.2	7	28	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
18⅝	14	OverhDr 1	7.0	6	77	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17⅝	OvrnTr 1.24	7.0	3	57	18⅛	17½	17¾	— ⅜
40¼	21	OverSh .50	1.4	6	71	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅜
31	24⅛	OwenC 1.20	4.6	7	381	26⅝	25	26¼	+ 1
28⅛	17⅝	OwenIll 1.40	5.5	6	1128	25⅝	24	25¼	+ 1¼
83	56	OwnIl pf4.75	6.5		6	73	73	73	+ 2
12¼	9½	Oxfrdln .76	7.4	5	5	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
25⅝	16	PHH Gp .80	3.6	20	46	22	22	22	— ⅜
12⅝	7	PNBMt 1.08e	14.		156	7¼	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
34⅝	26	PPG 2	7.1	4	142	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
30⅛	12⅝	PSA		4	113	27⅛	26⅝	27	— 1⅛
12⅝	9¼	PacAS 1.28	13.		18	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
24¼	20	PacGE 2.60	12.	6	592	21⅛	20½	21	+ ½
23⅝	17¼	PacLtg 2.24	12.	5	68	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
57	42½	PacLm 2.40	5.4	11	213	46¼	44⅝	44⅞	— 1⅜
20	14⅝	PNwTel 1.64	11.	6	x89	14⅝	d14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	PacPw 2.04	12.	7	274	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
17⅝	9¼	PacScie .50	3.3	8	34	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15¼	11½	PacTT 1.40	12.	6	99	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
66	50	PacTT pf 6	12.		z50	50	50	50	
25⅞	14⅛	PacTin 1	4.3	10	40	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
16⅛	7⅝	PaineW .44	3.8	3	119	11½	11¼	11½	
19⅝	12¼	PaiW pf1.38	9.6		20	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	PalmBc 1.20	8.3	4	34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pamida			176	3⅛	3	3	
8	4⅛	PanAm		4	1145	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
72	45⅝	PanEP 3.48	5.4	8	144	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ 1
24⅜	17	Papcft 1.25b	7.4	6	23	17⅛	d16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
25⅛	12⅝	Pargas 1.16	6.1	6	69	20	18⅞	18⅞	— 1¼
49⅛	19⅝	ParkDri .24	.6	14	1818	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ¾
32⅝	24½	ParHan 1.20	4.4	7	165	28½	27½	27½	— ½

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.1	8	204	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
25½	10⅝	PatPtl			492	19	17⅝	18	— ⅜
26	16	Paylsnw .40	3.9	6	22	16	d15⅝	15½	— ½
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .32b	1.3	9	x281	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
19½	6⅛	Pengo		51	81	15	13⅝	14¼	— ⅞
26⅛	16	PenCen		8	657	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	— ½
12⅝	9⅝	PenCn prA			5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
7⅛	4⅝	PenCn prB			178	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
50½	44⅛	PenCn pr			244	44⅛	d42⅛	42⅝	— 1⅝
6¼	3	PenDlx		4	115	3⅛	3	3	
12¼	7⅛	PennCp n.16	1.8	5	409	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	20⅝	Penney 1.76	8.3	6	943	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
21	15⅝	PaPL 2.12	13.	5	212	16⅝	d15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
46⅝	35	PaPL pf4.40	13.		z30	34	d34	34	— 1½
47	32½	PaPL pf4.50	14.		z150	33	32½	32½	— ½
92	61¾	PaPL pf8.60	14.		z50	62½	62½	62½	— ½
105	84½	PaPL pf9.24	11.		z100	83	d82½	82½	— 2⅛
108	83	PaPL pf 11	14.		111	82½	d79¾	81	— 2
81	61⅛	PaPL pf 8	13.		z20	61¼	61¼	61¼	
86½	62	PaPL pf8.70	14.		z200	62	d61⅛	62	
35⅝	30⅛	Penwlt 2.20	7.3	6	198	30½	d30	30⅛	— ⅜
22	19	Penw pf1.60	8.6		31	19	d18½	18½	— ¾
54⅜	34¼	Pennzol s 2	4.7	9	1423	43⅛	41	42⅛	— 1⅛
16	9⅛	PeopDr .28	2.2	7	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
56	31⅝	PeopEn 3	6.2	9	506	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅛
28½	20	PepsiCo 1.14	5.5	7	x797	21⅛	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
47¼	26¼	PerkinE .72	1.8	14	325	41⅛	39⅞	40⅛	— 2⅛
38	26⅝	Petrie 1.40	5.3	8	58	26⅝	d26¼	26¼	— ⅜
40⅛	22⅞	Petroln s.64	2.0	13	347	33⅛	32	32⅛	— 1⅞
37⅝	21⅞	PetRs 3.03e	11.		81	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— 1⅛
34⅝	20¼	PetRs pf1.75	6.3		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
41⅛	29	Pfizer 1.44	4.2	10	913	34⅛	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
48¼	22⅛	PhelpD 1.40	4.0	7	1231	39	34⅝	35¼	— 4
17	12⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	14.	7	443	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
43	32½	PhilE pf4.40	14.		z210	33	32½	32½	— 1½
46⅜	35	PhilE pf4.68	13.		z150	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
98½	59⅛	PhilE pf8.75	15.		z100	60	60	60	
79⅝	54½	PhilE pf7.85	14.		z1110	56⅛	54½	54½	
96½	72½	PhilE pf9.50	13.		z390	71½	d71	71	— 1½
79⅝	52	PhilE pf7.80	15.		z70	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
75½	53	PhilE pf7.75	14.		z10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅜
42⅛	23	PhilSub 1.10	3.2	11	195	36	34	34	— 2⅛
38⅝	30¼	PhilMr s1.60	5.3	7	2360	30⅛	d29⅞	30	— 1
6½	4⅛	Phillnd .32	6.6	4	58	5	4⅝	4⅞	
10⅛	8⅝	Phillnd pf 1	11.		x12	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
61⅛	33¼	PhilPet 1.80	3.5	9	2162	52⅝	51¼	51⅝	— 1¼
17⅛	10	PhilVH .60	4.6	5	21	13⅛	13	13⅛	
20	9⅝	PiedAvl .24	1.7	4	159	14⅛	13¾	14	— ½
22	16⅛	PieNG 1.56a	9.0	6	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
41¼	29½	Pilsbry 1.72	5.9	6	91	29⅝	d29	29¼	— ¼
49⅛	23⅝	Pioner s1.40	3.7	11	180	39⅛	37½	38¼	— ⅞
37¼	23¼	PitnyB 1.40	4.3	8	188	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	6.4		51	33½	32⅝	33	— ½
30⅛	19¼	Pittstn 1.20	4.9	17	1278	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ½
8½	5	PlanRsc		9	434	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
22¼	14	Plantrn .16	1.1	11	32	15¼	14⅝	14¾	
24½	12	Playboy .12	.9	13	121	14⅛	13½	13½	— ¾
33½	20⅝	Plessey 1.32e	4.3	10	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
43⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.0	10	148	33⅝	33	33¾	
27	13⅝	PogoPd .44	2.1	13	1047	20⅝	20	20⅞	— ⅛
42½	19⅝	Polarold 1	4.9	19	574	20⅝	d19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
23	10	Pndrosa .40	3.6	4	130	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
20⅛	16½	PopTal s		4	27	16⅝	d16½	16½	— ½
21⅛	14¼	Portec .80b	5.0	7	28	16	15½	15⅝	— ¼
18⅝	12⅝	PortGE 1.70	13.	12	123	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
106¼	86	PoG pf11.50	13.		z100	87	87	87	+ ⅜
25	17½	PorG pf2.60	14.		1	18½	18½	18½	
39	30	Potlch 1.32	3.9	7	65	35	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅞
14⅛	10¼	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	252	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
39¼	29	PotEl pf2.44	8.4		1	29	29	29	
49	32	PotEl pf4.50	14.		z650	32⅛	d31¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
45½	29	PotEl pf4.04	14.		z50	29	29	29	— ½
27⅛	22⅜	Premier s.54	2.4	9	26	23½	d22⅝	22⅝	— 1⅛
16	6¾	Presley s.36i	4.2	3	43	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
33½	14⅜	PrimeC s		19	674	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅜
15½	8⅛	PrimMt s		12	44	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
82	65⅜	ProctG 3.40	5.1	9	564	66½	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅜
22⅝	10⅝	PrdRsh s.42	2.4	12	46	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
33⅝	21½	Proler 1.40	5.3	4	28	27⅛	26½	26½	— ¾
17⅛	11⅜	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	231	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
23	16½	PSCol pf2.10	13.		5	16¼	d16	16	— ½
27	17⅝	PSInd 2.32	13.	5	966	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
38½	30	PSIn pf 3.50	11.		z40	32	31	31	— ¼
12⅛	9½	PSIn pf 1.04	11.		z400	9⅛	9½	9½	— ¼
105	79	PSIn pf 9.44	12.		z180	78½	d78½	78½	— ½
20⅛	13⅝	PSvNH 2.12	15.	5	121	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	19	PSNH pf2.75	14.		z180	19	19	19	
27¼	19	PSNH pf2.81	15.		1	19	19	19	
21½	15¼	PSvNM 1.92	12.	5	233	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
22¼	15½	PSvEG 2.20	13.	6	327	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
14⅝	11½	PSEG pf1.40	13.		2	11	d11	11	— ⅛
24	14⅜	PSEG pf2.17	14.		3	16	16	16	
26½	17⅝	PSEG pf2.43	14.		11	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
115	96¼	PSE pf12.25	13.		z100	95⅝	d95⅝	95⅝	— 1
86	61½	PSEG pf7.70	12.		z50	62½	62½	62½	+ 1
83½	56⅝	PSEG pf7.52	13.		z1200	57	57	57	— 5½
11⅛	6	Publick		8	134	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pueblo		4	38	3	d 3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	PR Cem		4	5	3⅛	d 3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
17½	12	PgSPL 1.64	14.	7	151	12⅛	12	12	
43½	26⅝	Pullmn 1.80	7.0	6	159	26½	d25	25⅞	— 1
18½	14½	Purex 1.28	9.0	6	x73	14½	d14⅛	14¼	
9⅝	5⅛	PurlnFo		4	63	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
35⅛	24⅝	Purolt 1.36	5.5	6	208	25⅛	d24½	24⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	22	QuakO 1.40	5.2	6	405	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅝
18⅝	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.4	9	205	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
33	20½	Quanex 1.12	4.8	7	13	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
18⅛	6	Questor .20	3.3	7	85	6⅛	6	6	
23	19	QuestrptA 2	11.		1	18¼	d18¼	18¼	— ¾
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .28	2.7	10	x20	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
28¼	21½	RCA 1.80	7.8	6	870	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
41½	33½	RCApf 3.50	10.		y180	34½	34½	34½	+ 1½
62¾	48	RCA pf 4	8.2		24	48⅝	48½	48½	— 1⅝
21⅝	19⅛	RCA pf 2.12	11.		x214	19	d18⅝	18⅝	
31⅝	27¼	RCA pf 3.65	14.		98	27⅛	d26⅞	27	— 1
13⅛	8⅛	RLC s .52	5.3	4	119	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅛	RTE .65	8.5	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10	RalsPur .64	6.0	9	306	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
14⅛	7	Ramad .12e	1.7	13	x1007	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23	12⅝	Ranco .84	5.4	7	58	16	15½	15½	— ½
24¼	13⅝	RapAm .80e	4.5	4	47	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
28⅛	17⅝	RapA pfC 3	17.		26	17⅝	d17	17¼	— ⅝
37	18⅛	Raybt 1.60b	8.6	8	9	18⅛	d18½	18½	— ¼
21⅛	12⅝	Raymdint 1	6.5	6	30	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.7	12	869	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	26⅝	ReadBat s.80	2.3	11	557	36⅝	34⅝	35	— 1⅜
15⅛	9	RltRef 1.49e	17.	6	70	9⅛	d 9	9	— ¼
11	7⅛	ReconEq n		22	128	7½	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
11	4⅛	Redmn .20	2.6	6	691	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.1	7	25	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
33⅝	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.5	4	38	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
16½	11½	ReichCh .74	6.2	9	22	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
73	34¼	RelGp 2	3.4	3	186	61	58½	58½	— 2⅝
108	57	RelG pf 2.20	2.5		1	89	89	89	— 6½
26	19⅝	RelG pf 2.60	13.		59	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
27½	20⅛	Relin pf2.68	14.		x5	19⅝	d19½	19½	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.2	9	125	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	RepCp .60b	3.0	3	52	20½	20	20	— ⅜
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	6.1	5	63	17½	16½	16½	— 1¼
2⅝	1½	RepMtg			15	2⅛	2	2	
31	22	RepStl 2a	9.2	3	113	22½	d21¾	21¾	— ¾
30	21¼	RepTex 1.16	4.8	6	x46	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
32⅝	21⅜	RevcoD .80	3.7	8	270	21⅞	d20½	21⅜	— ⅛
19¼	11½	Revere		3	96	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅝
54⅝	36¼	Revlon 1.56	4.2	8	x449	37	36¼	37	+ ⅞
22½	12	Rexham .68	4.9	6	107	12⅞	12⅝	12¼	
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.84	5.7	6	167	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
56	48	Rexn pf2.36	4.5		2	52½	52½	52½	— 1½
36⅝	30⅛	Reynln s2.10	7.0	6	1602	30½	d29⅝	30	— ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
50¾	40	Reyln pf4.10	10.		24	40	40	40	
40⅜	28¼	ReyMtl 2.20	6.3	4	356	35¼	34⅝	35	— ¾
82	59	ReyM pf4.50	6.2		1	73	73	73	— 3
42½	41⅛	ReyM pf2.37	5.7		3	41½	41½	41½	
25	15⅝	RichCo 1.30	8.3	7	22	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
27	19½	RchMer 1.20	6.2	6	479	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
20½	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	9.0	4	16	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
50	25⅝	RioGran 1	2.5	5	109	40¼	39⅝	39½	— 1
30⅝	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	3.8		155	22	20⅝	21⅛	— 1
27⅝	19⅝	RiteAid .65	2.9	8	42	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	16½	Robshw 1.40	8.5	6	39	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
36½	27⅝	Robtsn 2.20	7.1	5	25	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.8	5	121	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
17⅝	11⅞	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	126	12¼	12	12	
20⅛	16	RochTl 1.68	10.	6	33	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	Rockowr 5c		5	124	13¼	13	13	
63⅝	36¼	Rockwl 2.60	4.9	7	417	53⅝	52¾	53¼	+ ¼
55⅝	32½	Rklnl pf1.35	2.9		9	47½	47	47	— 2
48½	33⅝	RohmH 2	5.7	5	117	35½	34⅝	35⅛	— ¼
20	11⅛	Rohrlnd		5	195	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
31⅝	16⅛	Rollins .72	2.9	10	735	26⅛	24⅝	25	— 1¼
49	28½	Rolm s		22	96	43⅛	41⅝	42	— 1
11½	9⅝	Roper .90	9.9	5	37	9¼	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
19½	13⅝	Rorer .84	5.2	10	195	16¼	16	16⅛	
78½	22	Rosario 2	3.2	14	126	66	61½	62¼	— 5½
51	30⅛	Rowan .10	.2	17	84	46⅛	45½	45⅛	
15⅝	11⅛	RCCos 1.04	9.7	6	x95	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
92	65⅝	RoyID 5.53e	6.9	22	1100	81⅛	80½	80⅝	— 1⅝
30½	22⅝	Rubbrm .92	4.0	8	84	23	22⅝	23	
11¼	8⅝	RussTog .88	9.0	5	25	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25⅛	15½	RyanH 1.20	6.6	6	2	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ¼
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.9	5	137	21½	20½	20½	— 1
		— S—S—S —							
11¼	6⅝	SCA .35t	4.0	9	378	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
32	18	SCM 1.30	5.8	4	95	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
27¾	18¼	SFN .80	3.6	8	99	22½	22	22	— ¼
36	15⅝	SPSTec .64	2.2	7	x60	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ¼
71½	31	Sabine .56	.9	29	127	64⅝	62½	62⅝	— 2⅝
27	22⅛	SfadBus n.32	1.5	16	242	22	d21¼	21⅝	— ½
6¼	4	Sfgdln n		5	257	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
44	29	Sfewy 2.60	8.7	5	94	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.6	26	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	22⅛	SJoMn 1.40	3.4	12	396	44½	40¼	41⅜	— 4⅛
13	9¼	StJoLP 1.26	13.	7	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
73½	37⅛	StLSaF 2.50	3.9	9	22	64⅛	64	64	— 1⅝
11⅛	7⅝	SPaul 1.06e	13.		34	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅝	27	StRegP 2	6.9	6	98	29⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Salant .40	6.4	10	56	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Sambos			297	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	SDieGs 1.52	13.	6	x277	11⅝	d11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	12¼	SJuanR 1.45t	12.	10	69	12⅛	d12	12⅛	— ½
45½	19	Sanders .50	1.3	16	x305	40	39½	40	+ ¼
72	34⅛	SFeInd 2.60	3.9	8	611	66	65⅛	66	— ¼
19⅝	9½	SFein pf .50	2.8		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
45⅝	18⅛	SFeInt .72	1.8	52	568	40¼	39⅝	40¼	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	SotWel 1	7.1	6	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
9¼	6½	SaulRE			151	6½	d 5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
11⅝	6½	SovASto .05e	.5	10	66	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ½
13⅝	8⅝	SovOnD .50	5.1	8	55	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	12.	6	36	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	SovE A 1.34	13.		9	10⅛	d10	10	— ⅛
12¼	9¼	SavE pf1.28	14.		20	9⅝	d 9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Savin .70	5.1	3	182	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Saxon		7	249	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			27	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.4	8	407	33⅛	32½	32⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	7	Schlitz			257	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
122½	66⅝	Schlmb s1.32	1.2	21	1340	106⅛	103⅝	106⅛	+ 1
45⅛	25⅝	SciAtla s.18	.5	18	201	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
27¼	19	SCOA 1.08	4.8	6	38	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	ScottLad .05e	.8	7	81	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	8.2	5	400	22⅛	22	22	— ⅞
22⅛	16	ScottP 1	5.8	5	1204	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	Scottys .44	2.9	8	25	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
21½	15½	Scovill 1.52	9.6	5	40	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	
11½	8	Scudder		19	59	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	8¼	Scud pf .90e	11.		7	8½	8½	8½	
13⅛	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
22¼	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.7	4	172	16⅛	14⅞	15½	— 1
37½	24⅝	SeabCL 2.20	6.7	4	234	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅜
18¼	10	SeaWA		9	94	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
31⅝	24¼	Seafst 1.12	4.6		5	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
51½	28	Seagrm 1.10	2.6	13	315	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— 1⅝
23	15	Seagrv .27e	1.4	6	38	19⅝	19½	19¾	— ¼
19¼	14	SealAir n.48	3.3	8	37	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
32⅝	20¼	SealPw 1.30	5.9	5	53	22	22	22	
24½	13⅝	SearleG .52	2.5	12	1061	21	20⅛	20½	— ¼
21⅛	15⅞	Sears 1.36	8.9	6	3506	15½	d15	15¼	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Seatrain			220	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
34⅝	23⅝	SecPac 1.80	7.7	4	929	23⅞	d23⅛	23⅝	— ⅝
78½	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.1	37	135	66⅝	65	65⅛	— 1
14	8	SelgLt 1.20	15.	13	27	8⅛	d 7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	8	SvCpInt .34	4.2	4	65	8½	8	8⅛	— ½
18⅝	12½	Shaklee .80	5.4	4	74	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
49	27¼	Shapell .15	.4	5	24	43⅛	41	41	— 2½
35½	10⅛	ShearL .60	2.1	5	211	29⅛	28	28	— ⅛
76	35⅝	ShellOil 2.40	3.8	9	368	64⅝	61⅝	64	— 1¼
37¼	27	ShellT s3.27t	9.8	3	35	34½	33¼	33⅝	— 1⅜
11⅛	6	ShelGlo .30	5.0	5	49	6⅛	d 6	6	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	SheIG pf1.35	11.		18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	SheIG pf1.40	13.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	20⅛	Shrwin .45e	1.6	9	133	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
14¼	11½	SierPac 1.34	12.	6	30	11⅝	11½	11½	
46⅛	23⅝	Signal 1	2.6	7	383	39⅝	37¾	38¾	+ 1
38½	30⅛	Signode 1.72	5.1	6	481	35⅛	33½	33½	— 2½
28⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.2	10	195	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	SimpPat .56	7.0	9	337	8⅛	d 8	8	— ⅜
14⅝	7½	Singer			636	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
32⅝	23	Singr pf3.50	15.		20	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
13⅛	9¼	Skyline .48	4.5	12	144	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	8.7	3	80	17	d16⅛	16⅛	— 1⅛
85	46	Smithln 1.12	1.5	14	189	75	74¼	74½	— ⅞
65¼	38⅝	Smtkln s1.66	3.3	13	939	51⅛	50⅛	50⅝	
22½	18⅛	Smucker 1.10	6.0	5	41	18¼	d18¼	18¼	— ½
29	19⅝	SnapOn s.80	4.0	9	299	20¼	d19⅝	20	— ½
10⅛	6¼	SonyCp .10e	1.7	18	139	6⅛	d 6	6	— ¼
22½	16½	SooLine 1.79t	9.4	5	19	19¼	19	19	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5¼	3⅛	SoAtlFn			20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
17¾	12⅛	SCrEG 1.74	14.	7	279	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
22½	16¾	SoJerIn 1.86	9.5	7	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
70¼	38	Soutdwn .60	1.0	7	36	60⅝	57½	57⅝	— 3¼
17	12½	SoetBk .88	6.7	4	77	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	6⅛	SoetPS s.07e	1.2	4	90	6½	d 6	6	— ⅜
27⅛	20	SCalEd 2.72	13.	5	1739	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+ 1
14⅜	10½	SouthCo 1.54	14.	7	915	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	SoInGE 1.68	11.	6	80	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
61⅝	34⅝	SoNRes 1.50	3.0	9	306	51½	48⅛	49⅝	— 1⅝
41	30⅛	SNETel 3.60	12.	5	22	31⅛	30⅝	31	— ⅛
47½	28⅛	SouPac 2.60	6.6	6	396	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	+ ½
66	50	SouRy 3.68	6.6	5	77	56⅝	55⅝	56	— ¼
28	22⅛	SoRy pf2.60	11.		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	22¼	SoUnCo 1.92	6.3	6	161	32	29⅝	30⅛	— 2½
32	20	Soufind .84b	4.4	5	494	20¼	d18½	19	— 1
76	34¼	SouRoyl s.80	1.4	24	203	58⅝	53⅝	55⅝	— 3⅝
2½	1¼	Soumrk			38	2	1⅞	1⅞	
26	17⅝	SwstAir .32	1.7	5	121	18⅝	d17½	18⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	5.7	7	11	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
24	14	SwtFore .40	2.7	4	310	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
13½	9⅛	SwtGas n1.10	11.	6	44	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14¼	9¾	SwtPS 1.28	13.	8	274	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	11⅞	Sparton .80	4.0	6	x9	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
43⅝	20¼	SpectPh		19	178	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.7	5	37	15	15	15	
35⅛	27½	SperHu pf 3	11.		5	28½	28½	28½	
60⅛	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.0	7	744	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	— ⅝
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	8.1	4	15	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
25½	19	SquarD 1.60	8.4	6	402	20¼	19⅝	19½	— ⅜
39⅛	27	Squibb 1.14	3.6	12	519	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	5.7	6	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
48⅝	20	Staley 1	2.3	21	532	44	42½	43½	— ½
33⅛	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.7	9	363	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.9	8	61	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
18⅝	8½	StdMotA .64	7.2	4	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
85	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	4.2	7	2083	77⅛	75	75⅝	— 1⅝
121¼	57¼	StOInd 3.60	3.6	10	3387	100¾	97½	100½	+ 3¼
110½	44⅝	StOilOh 2	2.1	10	1011	94	92	93½	— ¼
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.3	4	50	9⅝	9½	9½	
19½	15	Standex .85	5.7	5	58	15¼	15	15	
46	26¼	StanW 1.24	3.8	8	336	33	31⅝	32½	+ ⅜
38½	26⅝	Starret 1.48	4.4	6	1	34	34	34	— ¼
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		10	232	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅝	StaMSe 1.08	13.		58	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
25	16⅝	StaufCh s1.10	6.4	6	232	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.7	5	95	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
11⅛	9⅝	Sterchi .68	7.0	4	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp .60	10.	10	x43	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	SterlDg .84	4.6	10	1272	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅜
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	2.9	8	73	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅛
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	8.7	4	53	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
41⅛	25	StewWa s1.88	7.5	6	45	25½	25	25	
37⅝	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	6.2	6	41	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
12	9	StokVC pf 1	11.		z200	9⅛	9	9⅛	
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW 2.75	6.0	8	12	46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
29½	18	StonCon .72	3.3	7	58	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	8.4	4	x20	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
23½	13¼	StorTec s		11	1968	18⅛	17⅛	17¾	
33⅛	21¾	Storer s .72	2.8	9	112	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ½
17⅝	12⅝	StridRit 1.16	9.1	8	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.2	5	89	4	3¾	3⅞	
42⅝	20½	SubPrG 1.44	4.2	6	126	35½	33¾	34	— 1½
32¾	23	SunChm s.60	2.3	5	x14	26¼	26	26	— ⅜
28⅛	18⅝	SunEl .72	3.4	9	297	21½	19½	20⅛	— ⅜
88⅛	44½	SunCo 3.60	4.8	6	427	76¾	74	75½	— 3
91⅝	45⅝	SunC pf 2.25	2.9		4	79	77⅝	77⅝	— 4⅝
25	15½	Sunbm 1.50	9.5	5	303	16½	15½	15⅝	
46½	22	Sundstr 1.40	3.6	10	288	39¾	38½	38½	— ½
110	55	Sunds pf3.50	3.7		3	96	94⅛	94¼	— 1⅜
41¼	12⅛	SunsM .40	1.2	15	977	33½	30⅝	32½	— 3½
24	16⅝	SuprVal .66	3.3	8	52	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	15	554	153	142½	144½	— 8
19⅝	11¾	SupmkG .48	3.5	5	77	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Supscp			45	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
22½	17⅛	Swank 1.40a	7.8	5	38	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
24⅝	14	Sybron 1.08	7.6	7	317	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
		— T—T—T —							
29⅝	11¼	TREs 1	4.3	11	340	23⅝	21⅝	23¼	— ¾
48½	33⅞	TRW 2	4.8	7	641	42⅛	41¼	42	— 1⅛
105	74	TRW pf 4.40	4.8		12	92	91	92	— 2⅝
90	64	TRW pr4.50	5.8		33	78	76⅝	78	— 2
35¼	20	TaftBrd .76	2.6	8	51	29	28½	29	+ ½
11¼	2⅝	Talcott			38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11	5½	Talley		8	118	5⅝	d 5⅝	5½	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Talley pf 1	13.		16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	TampE 1.44	10.	7	396	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
37⅛	17⅛	Tandy		9	473	34	32⅝	33⅝	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		6	67	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
31⅝	12⅛	Tchncolr .72	2.7	6	x227	26½	25½	26¼	+ ⅝
18⅛	11½	Technicn		15	418	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
64¼	46⅞	Tektrnx .84	1.6	11	450	52	50⅛	51⅛	+ ¼
18	9	Telcom .70	6.6	4	x47	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	4	Telecor 6.60c			396	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
154½	113½	Teledn 9.92t	7.0	5	445	142⅝	139½	142	— 1
27	13⅝	Telprmt		18	468	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	— ⅜
6¼	3¼	Telex		28	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
45½	30¼	Tennco 2.40	6.5	7	1055	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	
88¼	64¼	Tencpr 7.40	11.		3	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ¼
44⅛	15⅝	Teradyn		16	88	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ¼
27⅝	9½	Tesoro .07e	.3	4	1811	22	20⅝	21	— 1⅜
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	6.0		141	37⅝	35	36⅛	— 1⅝
41⅝	24⅝	Texaco 2.40	6.6	6	6162	36⅝	35⅝	36½	— ⅜
48⅝	36⅝	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	x170	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	— ⅛
79½	39	TexEst 2.70	4.0	9	520	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	— ¼
27⅛	21⅝	TxET pf2.40	11.		201	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	TxET pf2.87	13.		330	23¼	d21½	21⅝	— 1⅝
35	22¾	TexGT s1.46	5.3	7	73	28¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
25	16¼	TexInd .60	2.7	4	77	22⅛	21¼	22	— ½
108¼	78	TexInst 2	2.2	12	830	92⅝	91¼	92⅛	— ¼
24½	10⅛	TexInt			1453	21⅝	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
46⅝	30	TexOGs s.24	.7	14	1185	36⅝	35½	35⅝	— 1
117	46	TxPcLd .55e	.6	27	9	98½	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅜
35	34⅛	TxPac wi			20	33	d32½	32½	— 2½
19⅝	14⅝	TexUtil 1.76	11.	6	1115	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
53⅝	21⅛	Texsgif 1.20	2.8	10	771	43⅝	41⅝	42½	— 1⅝

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
85	40	Texgif pf 3	4.5		22	71	67	67¼	— 4¾
9⅝	3⅛	Texfl Ind			30	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
30	22¾	Textron 1.80	6.8	6	x841	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
32½	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.2		x89	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ¼
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.8		4	23⅝	23½	23½	— 1½
58	32	Thiokol 1.55	3.0	7	94	52	51½	51¾	+ ¼
47⅛	38½	ThmBet 1.72	4.1	11	13	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Thomln .56b	5.9	5	x33	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
32⅝	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.0	7	122	30⅝	30	30¼	— ⅜
17⅛	9⅝	Thrifty .72	7.4	7	95	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
42½	20⅛	Tidwatr .90	2.7	12	382	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	— 1⅞
27⅜	16½	TigerInt .80	3.8	7	273	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ¼
53⅛	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	3.6	9	465	46	46⅛	45⅝	+ 1¼
38¼	26⅛	Timi pfB1.57	4.8		23	33¼	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅞
39⅝	28	TimesM 1.44	4.7	7	344	30⅝	30	30⅝	— ¼
63⅝	48¼	Timkn 3a	6.0	6	15	50½	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
46½	21⅝	ToddSh		5	93	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	15	Toknelm .70	3.9	8	99	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	TolEdis 2.20	14.	6	98	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23½	16¼	TolEd pf2.36	14.		2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
21⅝	15	TolEd pf2.21	14.		3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅛	TonkaCp		5	22	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
11½	8	TootRol .40b	5.2	6	12	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
29⅝	15⅛	ToroCo .88	5.8	5	150	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
31¼	23⅝	Tosco n		6	2018	23⅝	d21⅛	23	— 1
30⅛	18⅝	ToyRUs n		11	294	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	15⅝	Tracor .40	1.5	9	43	27	26⅝	27	
23½	16¼	Trane 1.04	5.1	8	229	20½	19⅝	20½	+ 1⅛
38¼	28⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.3	7	785	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	12½	TW Corp		7	352	12⅞	d12⅛	12⅛	— ½
7⅝	4	TW Cp wt			181	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅜
21¼	13⅝	TWC pf 2	14.		13	14	13⅝	14	
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	17.		43	11¾	11	11½	— ¼
33⅝	19¼	TWC pf 2.66	14.		97	19⅛	d18⅝	18⅞	— ⅞
20⅛	14⅝	Transm 1.12	7.2	4	716	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
21⅞	14⅝	TranInc 2.04	14.		54	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¼
48⅝	23	Transco 1.24	3.1	14	631	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
58½	50⅛	Transco pf3.87	6.3		160	52⅝	d49	49	— 4¼
14½	6	Transcn .60	9.2	11	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
79¼	53	TrGP pf6.65	13.		z200	52	d51	52	— 1
100⅝	84	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z50	84	84	84	— 1
25½	17½	TrGP pf2.50	14.		3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
16⅝	9⅝	TrnsOh .40b	4.4	3	x22	9⅝	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27½	20	Tranwy 1.80	8.5	4	41	21⅝	21½	21⅛	— ⅜
44⅝	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.9	4	330	36⅛	35½	36	+ ¼
48	36¼	Travelr pf 2	5.1		2	39½	39½	39½	— ⅝
21¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.14e	12.		95	18⅛	18½	18½	
29¼	23	TriCn pf2.50	11.		26	23	23	23	
4	2⅝	TriSoM		4	85	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Triaind .40b	5.2	5	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	17	TrioPc 1	5.4	7	26	19⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
17¼	7⅝	Trico .20	1.4	12	139	14⅝	13½	13⅞	— ⅝
30½	16⅛	Trinityln s.60	2.4	13	191	26⅛	25⅝	25½	— ½
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52	12.	6	152	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
53	35⅝	TCFox 2a	4.5	6	90	44¼	43¼	44	+ 1½
22½	16¼	TwinDs 1.10	6.8	4	10	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
37½	17¼	TycoLab 1	3.5	7	x166	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	13	TylerCp .50	3.7	6	45	13½	13	13½	
57⅞	33⅝	Tymshr		16	147	51½	50	50¼	— 1⅞
		— U—U—U —							
29⅛	17⅝	UAL 1	5.4		784	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	17⅝	UGI 1.76	7.9	7	55	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— 1
28	20½	UGI pf 2.75	13.		z610	21½	20½	21½	+ ⅜
18⅛	11⅛	UMC 1.20	11.	5	48	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			108	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
29¼	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.6	7	296	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	— 1½
39½	20½	UVInd 18c		5	222	24	23⅝	23½	— ¼
15⅝	10⅝	Unarco .88	8.0	5	8	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
67¼	54⅝	UniNV 4.40e	8.2	5	20	53⅝	d53⅝	53⅝	— 1
52½	41¼	UComp 2.60	6.2	7	166	42	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
47⅝	35⅝	UnCarb 3	7.5	5	369	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ¼
13⅝	8¼	UnCamr .20	2.5		32	8¼	d 7⅞	8	— ¼
9⅛	4⅝	UnionCp .32t	5.8	6	86	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼
14¼	9⅝	UnElec 1.44	14.	6	355	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
41	28½	UnEl pf 4	14.		z200	30	28½	28½	— ½
79⅝	56	UnEl pfL 8	14.		z500	56¼	56	56	
22½	14½	UnEl pf 2.13	15.		13	14½	d14	14	— ½
27½	19⅝	UnEl pf2.72	14.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
79	59	UnEl pfH 8	14.		2	59	59	59	
62½	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.5	9	995	52⅝	51¼	51⅞	— 1½
101	57⅛	UPacC 2.80	3.2	11	739	88⅝	86⅛	87½	— ⅜
34	19¾	UPac pf .47	1.6		10	30¼	30¼	30⅛	— 1
7⅛	3½	Uniroyal			633	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
60½	28¼	Unirval pf			z1570	29¼	d26¼	26¼	— 2
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	2.1	6	201	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	12.		15	10¼	d10	10	— ¼
74⅝	38	UEnRs 3.04	5.0	7	327	63⅝	58⅝	60¼	— 3⅝
30⅝	16⅝	UnGrty .24	1.4	5	x480	17⅛	d16⅛	16⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	17¼	UIllum 2.68	15.	5	225	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
32⅝	14	UnitInd .90b	4.2	7	33	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
22	11	UnitInn .22	1.3	6	22	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	9	UJerBk 1.04a	12.	4	37	9	d 8⅝	9	— ¼
7⅝	5	UnMM n			161	5⅝	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
6½	1⅜	UnPkMn			108	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	
37⅝	22¼	UnRefg s.80a	3.1	4	46	27	25½	25½	— 1½
20⅛	15⅛	USFoS 1.82e	10.		38	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.4	3	595	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	16½	USAir pf1.87	10.		42	18	17¼	18	+ ½
41⅛	33⅛	USFid 2.80	8.1	4	x211	34⅝	d33½	34⅝	— ¼
37⅝	27	USGyps 2.40	8.5	4	233	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¼
33½	24	USGy pf1.80	7.2		105	25¼	25	25	— ¼
17⅛	9⅛	USHom .52	4.0	3	346	14	13	13	— 1⅛
10½	7⅛	USInd .76	9.5	4	166	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅜	USLeasg .52	4.1	5	61	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	US Rty			69	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
23⅛	17½	USShoe 1.48	8.3	4	75	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
25⅛	16¼	USSteel 1.60	8.8		641	18⅝	18	18¼	
37⅛	27	USTobc 2.88	7.7	8	57	27½	d26½	27	— ¼
52⅝	36½	UnTech 2.20	4.9	7	1401	46⅛	44½	44⅝	— 1⅛
66¼	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.9		387	58⅛	56¼	56¼	— 1⅝
27⅛	23	UTch pf2.55	11.		93	23	d22⅝	23	— ¼
21⅝	14⅛	UniTel 1.52	10.	6	379	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26½	18¼	UnIT 2pf1.50	8.5		15	18	d17¾	17¾	— ½

(Continued on Page 10)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 10, 1980

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
⅛-18⅛	8⅝-8¾	5⅛-5⅜	18⅝-18⅞	13¼-13½
17 11/16-18 13/16	8 15/16-9 1/16	5¾-6⅛	18⅞-19⅛	13¾-14
⅞-18⅞	9 3/16-9 5/16	6½-6⅝	19-19¼	14⅛-14½
⅝-18⅞	9 9/16-9 11/16	6¾-6⅞	18¾-19	15⅛-15⅜
9/16-17 11/16	9 11/16-9 13/16	6¾-6⅞	18-18¼	15¼-15½

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 10, 1980

…YORK (AP)— …wing list is of … National Secu… …ealers, Assn., …counter Bank… …e & industrial…

8⅞	9¼
7⅝	8¼
3⅝	4¼
7	7½
7⅝	8⅝
4⅝	4⅞
27⅝	28¼
32	34
11	12
26½	27½
5	5½
10⅛	11
53⅝	54½
23⅞	24⅝
35	36
3⅝	3⅞
9⅛	10⅛
21⅝	22½
10	10½
3½	3⅝
20⅛	21⅝
13⅛	13⅝
9½	10
10⅛	11
14⅝	14⅝
14⅛	15⅛
17	17½
11½	12
9½	10⅛
34	34⅛
14	15
17	18½
2⅛	2½
24⅝	25½
3½	3⅝
44	47
44⅝	45
7½	8
19⅛	20⅛
10	10⅛
29	30½
1⅛	2⅛
17⅛	17⅝
3	3½
9	10
13⅛	13½
29⅝	31½
11	11⅝
5½	6½
29⅝	30½
27⅛	28
27½	29
6⅝	6⅝
37⅝	33
13½	15
15	17

ConPap	52½	53½
CrosTre	33¼	33¾
CullrFed	1¾	2½
Cycltron	11¾	12⅝
DanlyM	27½	29
DtaDes	18⅝	19⅝
DaytMal	19	22
DeklbAg	33½	34¼
DeLuxC	34	34⅝
DelCanT	10⅝	11⅜
DeweyEl	2⅛	3
DiaCrys	27	22½
DixnCru	35	36½
Docutel	10⅝	11¼
DolirGn	10¼	10⅞
DaviDB	25⅛	26½
DunkinD	10⅞	11¾
Durlron	16½	17½
EatnVnce	5⅛	6½
EconLab	19⅝	20⅝
ElPasEl	7⅝	8¼
ElderBe	6	6⅛
EleNucl	7⅛	7⅝
ElModul	6⅝	8¼
EnrDev	15	16
Entwistl	3½	4⅛
EqtOil	53⅛	55
Fabrlh	2⅛	2⅝
FtBkSys	33⅛	34
FtBostn	13⅛	14½
FtEmpS	10⅝	10⅝
FtWnFin	3⅛	4
Flicker	11⅛	12⅝
FleetPnt	17⅛	18
FlaWatU	¾	1
ForestO	31½	32
Formigll	2	2⅝
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	13¼	14
GnRlEst	9½	10
GnReins	75	77
GovEFn	8⅛	9
GreenM	11	11½
GreyAdv	47	49
Glttalst	18	19½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅛
Hardwke	7⅛	8⅛
HrpRow	8½	9
HarpGp	28⅛	29
HartfNt	13¼	13⅝
HenrdF	26	26⅛
Holobm	2⅝	3¼
Hoover	11¼	11⅝
HorizRs	3⅛	4⅛
Hyattlnt	27	31
IMSInt	27⅛	28½
Infrolnd	6½	7¼
IntelCo	67⅛	68⅝
IntrcEar	7	8
IntmlGs	12⅜	13⅝
InBkWsh	10⅛	10½
IwaSoUt	19	19½
JamWP h	3⅛	4½
Jamsby	18⅛	19
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	15½	16¼
KalsSt pf	16	16⅝
Kalvar	2⅛	3
Kaman	20	20⅝
KmpAm	9⅝	10⅝
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3¼	4⅛
KellySv	41	42½
Keuffel	20½	21½
Kimball	15⅝	16⅝
Kinglnt	4⅛	5¼
KnapeV	16⅛	17⅝
Lancein	20⅝	21½
LandRes	3⅝	4¼
LaneCo	21¼	22¼
LidStor	6¼	6⅝
LinBcst	43⅛	44¼
Logetrn	13½	14½
MSIDat	7⅛	7⅝
MadsGE	11⅛	11⅝
MagellPet	10¼	10¼
MairRt	2⅝	2⅝
MaRkrt	28	29
MautLP	26	27⅛
McCorm	28	28½
McQuay	9	9⅝
MidsxW	15½	16½
MdldCap	7⅝	8
MidlRes	1⅝	1⅞
MidlBks	23	24
Millipr	31⅛	31⅞
MissVlG	16¼	17¼
Molex	39½	40¼
MonfCol	6½	6⅝
MoorePd	22⅜	23⅝
MorgRes	1¼	2
MotClub	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	32⅝	33¼
NorgCp	25	27
NwldRE	11	12½
NJNGas	14	14½
NlelsnA	27⅛	27⅝
NielsnB	27⅝	27⅞
NoCorGs	12	12½
NoEOl un	81	83
NwtNGs	14¼	14⅝
NwstPS	13⅛	13⅝
Noxell	17½	18
OgllvyM	22½	23¼
OhFerro	10⅛	11⅛
OtterTP	17⅛	18¼
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	12⅛	13¼
PcGaR	17⅝	18½
PauleyP	22	22⅝
PeerMf	9⅛	10
PenoEnt	12⅝	13⅛
Petrolit	45½	46½
Peltibon	22⅛	23
PierceSS	8⅝	9⅛
Pinkrtn	35	36½
PlonHIB	20⅝	20⅝
Ploslne	1	2
Possls	4⅛	5
Progrs	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PurtBen	17	17⅝
PatDCop	10	11
QuakrCh	16¼	17⅛
RagenPr	8⅝	9¼
Ravchm	54	56
Raymnd	29½	30½
RoadEx	22⅛	23
RobbMy	51½	53½
Roselon	3⅛	4¼
Rouse	17½	18
RusStov	14⅛	15¼
Sadlier	4	4½
ScanDt	2⅛	2⅝
ScripH	59	64
Svcmst s	23⅛	24¼
Shawml	35½	36½
SolldSIS	10⅝	11½
SCalWtr	17	22
SwElSv	14	14⅝
SwnEnr	35⅛	36⅛
Standyn	22	22⅝
StdRegs	25⅛	26¼
StanHP	24¼	25¼
SterlSl	5⅝	6⅝
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperEl	8⅝	9
TIME DC	4⅛	5⅛
Tampax	30	30⅛
Tandem	46¼	47½
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	26⅛	28
Tiprary	17⅛	17⅝
TricoPd	38	41
TroyGld g	8	8½
TysonFd	9⅛	10⅛
UnMcGll	13½	14½
USSurg	26½	27¼
USTrck	14	14½
UVaBsh	22⅛	23⅛
UpPenP	22	23⅛
VanDus	12½	13¼
Velcro g	8¼	8⅝
VideoCp	5⅛	6⅛
VaNBsh	12½	13
WshEnr	16⅝	17¼
Weldtrn	1⅛	2¼
WellsGo	7⅛	8⅛
WtnMtg	3⅛	3⅝
WmorC	24⅝	25⅛
WoodLat	22⅝	23½
WrighfW	4	4½
ZionUto	23⅛	24¼

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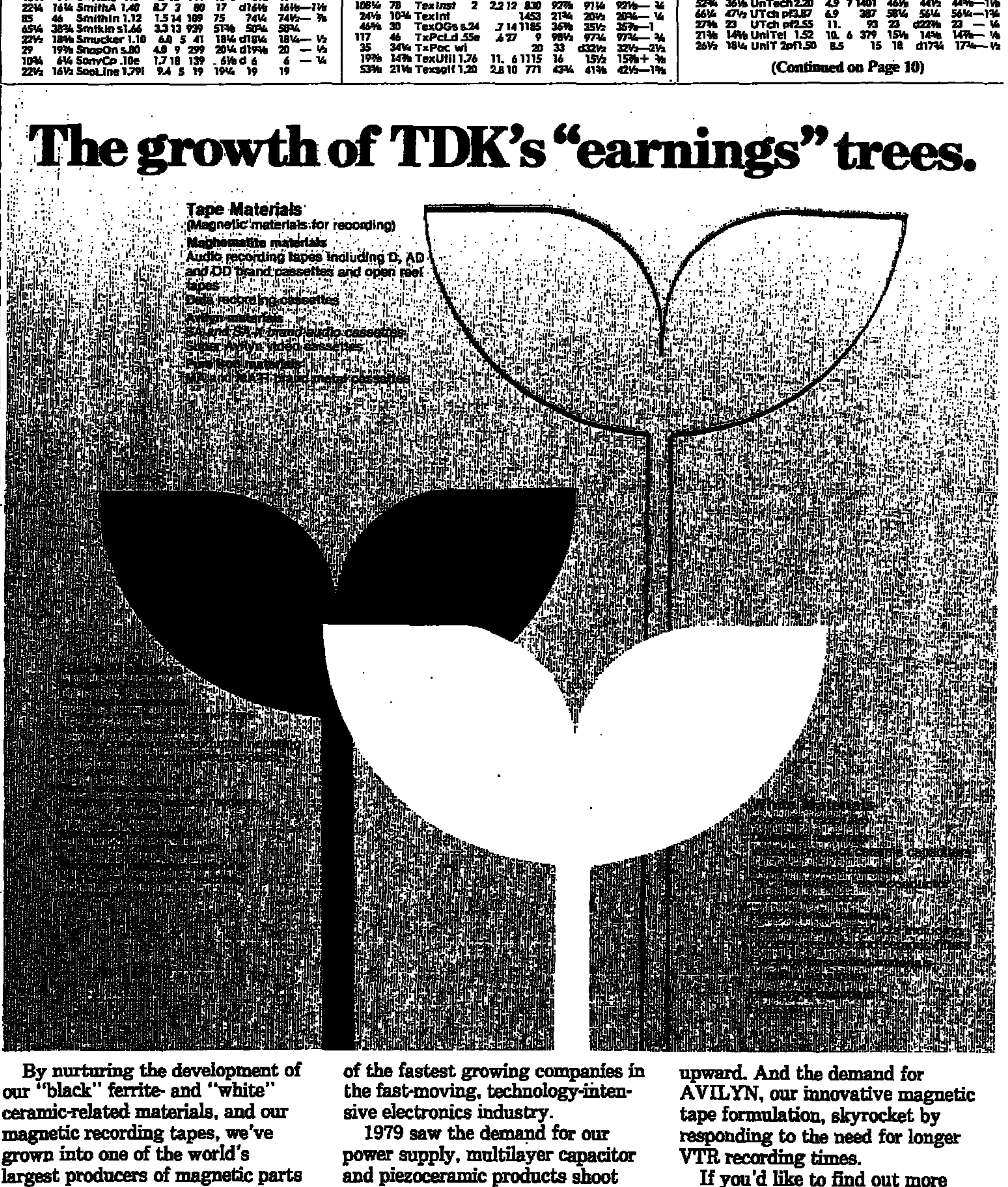
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The growth of TDK's "earnings" trees.

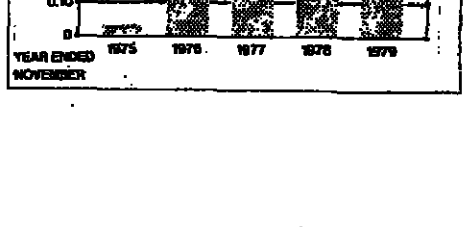


By nurturing the development of our "black" ferrite- and "white" ceramic-related materials, and our magnetic recording tapes, we've grown into one of the world's largest producers of magnetic parts and materials.

1979 was our fourth consecutive year of record growth: Net sales grew 24.3% to US$ 630 million; net earnings 26.6% to US$ 63 million; and net earnings per share 26.6% to US$ .63.

This record of growth is the result of applying our proprietary electronic parts and materials to meet the demands of the market-place. And that's why TDK is one of the fastest growing companies in the fast-moving, technology-intensive electronics industry.

1979 saw the demand for our power supply, multilayer capacitor and piezoceramic products shoot upward. And the demand for AVILYN, our innovative magnetic tape formulation, skyrocket by responding to the need for longer VTR recording times.



If you'd like to find out more about our growth trees, and how we're planting for the future, please write for our 1979 annual report.

TDK manufactures ferrite cores, magnets, coil components, memory devices, ceramic components and magnetic recording tapes.

TDK ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
13-1, Nihonbashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39	20	Unitrod	.50	1.6	12	x98	33⅛	31½	31¾	—1½
15	7⅛	Univar	.56	5.1	5	41	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅝	UnivFd	.96	7.9	8	65	12⅛	d11¼	12⅛	+ ⅜
24½	16⅝	UnLeaf	1.32	7.3	6	15	18⅛	17⅝	18	
49¾	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.9	9	349	45⅛	44⅛	44½	— ¾
28	19⅝	USLIFE	.68	3.3	5	1296	20⅝	20	20⅝	+1¼
10⅝	7½	UslifeFd	.96a	12.		41	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	
19½	13¾	UtaPL	1.76	12.	7	242	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ¾
29¾	20	UtPL pf2.80		14.		20	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
		— V—V—V —								
22	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	7.8	5	45	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
39	18⅛	VSI Cp	.72	2.4	8	327	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅜
23⅝	10⅛	Valero n				1870	17	15⅞	16½	— ½
9½	5¼	Vallevin	.40	5.8	13	285	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
15	11⅝	VanDrn	1	7.8	4	22	12⅝	12½	12¾	+ ¼
35¼	16¼	Varian	.52	1.8	11	131	29⅝	28¼	28½	— ½
15½	7⅜	Varo	.40	3.5	8	202	12	11½	11½	— ½
51⅛	18⅛	Veeco	.60	1.4	13	66	44	43¼	43⅝	— ⅝
25¼	23	Veeco wi				17	22⅝	d22	22	—1
6⅝	4¼	Vendo				21	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
13½	9½	VestSe	1.36e	15.		47	9⅝	d 9¼	9¼	— ¼
45½	26⅝	Viacom	.32	.9	15	42	37½	36⅝	37⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅝	VaEPw	1.40	14.	6	1188	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
52	37	VaEP pf	5	13.		z20	38	38	38	+1
78⅝	53⅛	VaEP pf7.72		14.		z40	54	54	54	+ ⅞
89	62	VaEP pf8.84		14.		z40	62	62	62	—1
99	68	VaEP pf9.75		15.		z20	67	d67	67	—1
27¾	19⅝	VaEP pf2.90		15.		20	20	d19⅝	20	
74	48	VaEP pf7.20		15.		z320	49	48	48	
77	52¾	VaEP pf7.45		14.		z20	52¾	52¾	52¾	
29¾	12½	Vornado	.60	3.2	25	209	19	17½	18½	— ⅛
37⅛	28¾	VulcnM	2	5.6	7	21	36	35¼	36	+ ¾
		— W—W—W —								
19	11⅞	Wabash	.60	4.4	4	21	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
21	15⅝	Wachov	.86	5.3	6	15	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3¾	WachRty			39	22	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
36¾	23⅝	WalMrt	.30	1.0	12	330	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	— ⅜
35¼	24¼	Walgrn	1.50	5.5	6	36	27½	27	27¾	+ ⅜
34⅝	23⅛	WlkrH g	s1.40	4.5	10	x23	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	— ½
30½	22⅝	WalBus	1	3.8	6	21	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅜
28⅝	20¼	WalMu	1.60	7.1	4	x31	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	25¼	WaltJm	1.88	7.3	5	x352	25¼	d24⅜	24⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	8¼	WaltJ pf	1	11.		z188	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
12	5⅝	WardFd				154	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	
17¼	8⅝	Warnaco	.80	5.6	4	x206	15⅛	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
87½	24	WarnS	1.80	2.3	13	42	81	80	80	—1¼
57⅝	32⅝	WrnComs	1	2.0	5	439	50⅝	50	50½	
25⅝	17⅛	WarnrL	1.32	7.0	12	1872	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
27½	18⅛	WashGs	2.40	13.	7	37	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
39	21	WshNat	1.50	6.9	4	30	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
45	29⅝	WasN pf2.50		8.6		5	29⅛	d29	29	— ½
23⅝	16⅝	WshWt	2.16	13.	6	21	17⅛	17	17⅛	
47	28	WasteM	.70	1.7	14	x286	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅞
37	18⅞	WatkinJ	.48	1.6	13	77	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅛	WayGos				4	6⅛	6	6	
7½	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	4.0	100	43	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
13¼	11½	Wean pf1.26		11.		5	12	12	12	+ ½
23⅝	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.8	11	246	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
28½	22⅝	WeisMk	s.88	3.6	8	28	25	24½	24½	— ½
33⅝	22½	WellsF	1.92	8.4	4	222	23⅛	22½	22¾	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	WelFM	1.35e	11.	6	72	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
48	35½	WPenP pf4.50		13.		z200	35	d35	35	— ½
37½	27⅜	WtPtPe	2.80	9.5	5	138	30	29⅛	29½	+ ½
14	10	WstctT g.80				27	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅜	WnAirL	.40	5.2	3	429	8	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
30⅛	21⅝	WAir pf	2	9.2		x17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
35	24⅝	WnBnc	1.64	6.3	5	167	26⅝	26	26	— ¼
49¼	27⅜	WnCoNA	s.32	.7	18	216	44⅛	42⅝	42¾	—1¼
38	24⅝	WnCo pf2.12		6.8		28	34	31¼	31¼	—3¼
67¾	35	WPacI	23.75e	2.8	3	153	37	35¼	35½	+ ¼
26⅞	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	7.0		x481	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60		10.		2	45	44	44	—1
63	48	WnUn pf4.90		9.8		x1	50	50	50	— ⅝
11	8	WUn dpf1.18		15.		39	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
61	47¼	WUTI pf	6	13.		x1	45⅝	d45⅛	45⅛	—1½
23⅝	17½	WUTI pf2.56		16.		11	16⅛	d16	16	—1⅜
27	16½	WestgEl	1.40	6.5	6	1692	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ¼
38⅝	26⅝	Wstvac	1.50	4.8	6	51	32⅛	31⅛	31½	— ⅝
37⅜	26½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.1	8	1060	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅝
49¾	37⅝	Weyr pf2.80		6.7		190	42¼	41½	41¾	— ½
39½	25¼	WheelF	1.40	4.4	9	94	33⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅞
39⅝	29½	WheelF pf	2	6.1		2	33	33	33	+ ¼
24¾	15	WheelPit			2	65	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅞
58	41⅝	WhelPit pf6		14.		z120	42	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
41½	33⅝	WhelPit pf5		15.		z100	33½	33½	33½	— ½
22½	17¼	Whirlpl	1.40	8.2	6	1113	17½	d16⅝	17	— ½
27⅝	20⅝	WhitC	1.40	6.3	5	44	22½	22⅛	22¼	
42¾	32	WhitC pfC	3	8.6		5	35	35	35	
9½	4⅝	WhitteMf			3	490	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅜
26½	12½	Whittak	1	4.3	7	514	23⅝	22¼	23⅛	
17¼	13⅛	Wickes	1.04	7.7	4	69	13½	d13⅛	13½	
13⅝	6⅝	Wiebldt	.44	6.2	18	x3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
40½	17¼	Williams	1.10	3.3	13	1098	34⅛	32⅝	33	— ½
15⅝	8¼	WilshrO	.07r	.6	40	169	12	11	11½	— ⅜
33¾	24⅝	WinDx	1.68	7.0	7	x59	24⅛	d23⅝	24	— ¼
46	36	WinDx B			3	36	d35½		35½	— ½
3⅝	1⅜	Winnbgo			138	147	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅞	6⅛	WinterJ	.87e	15.	16	5	6⅛	d 6	6	— ⅛
26⅝	19	WisEP	2.38	12.	6	88	19⅝	19	19⅝	
103½	72½	WisE pf8.90		12.		z50	73½	73½	73½	
25⅛	17⅝	WisGas	2.04	11.	5	18	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
20¾	14⅛	WiscPL	1.84	12.	6	27	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	WiscPS	1.72	12.	5	50	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
33	22	Witco	1.40	5.2	6	196	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
16½	10	WlttrR	.80	6.0	5	113	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	WolvrW	.44	3.7	5	191	12⅛	11½	12	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Wometc	.66	3.8	8	58	17⅝	17	17¼	
47⅝	26¼	WoodPt	.44	1.7	18	147	38⅝	36⅝	37½	—1⅜
32	21⅝	Wolwth	1.60	7.2	4	161	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
9½	4⅝	WorldAir			5	27	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Wurltzr			65	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28⅝	11⅛	Wylain	.80	3.6	10	68	23	22½	22½	
17	7½	WyleLb	s.40	3.2	7	154	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅜
8⅛	4	Wyly			20	263	8⅛	8	8⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅛	54⅝	Xerox	2.80	4.9	8	1848	58	55⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	XTRA	.64	3.5	4	327	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
35⅝	14⅝	Yates s	.20	.8	6	101	27⅛	25½	26⅛	— ⅜
25	15⅝	ZaleCp	1.08	5.4	5	44	20	19⅝	20	
39⅛	13⅝	Zapata	.48	1.6	12	477	31⅝	29⅝	30	—1½
14⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp			4	52	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
15½	9	ZenithR	.60	6.5	9	338	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	Zeros	.48	2.5	10	14	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21¾	14⅝	Zurnind	.92	5.4	6	x63	17⅝	17	17	— ⅝

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

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Closing Prices, March 7, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
20065	Abti Prce	$22	21¼	21½	— ⅜
3200	Acklands	$16½	16	16	— ½
14200	Agnico E	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
750	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5½	5½	
95146	Alta Gas A	$28	26¼	27½	— ⅜
685	Alta Nat	$90	89	89	— ¼
1500	Algo Cent	$24	24	24	— ¼
16518	Algoma St	$38½	37	37	— 2
1900	Andres W A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
50	Argus C pr	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2800	Asbestos	$36½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
11750	Atco A	$23½	22	22	—1½
58214	BP Can	$46	44½	45	—2¼
14850	Bank N S	$23½	22⅝	23½	
2800	Baton B	$14	13⅝	14	
1680	Beth Cop	$24½	23	23⅝	—1½
6195	Bralor Res	$25⅝	25	25	—1¼
300	Bramalea	$18	17⅝	18	
900	Brenda M	$35	33	34	— 2
17950	BCFP	$27	26	26½	—2½
6765	BC Phone	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
25385	Brunswk	$15½	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅜
3330	Budd Can	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
1400	CAE	$16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
5360	Cad Fry	$21¾	21½	21¾	— ¼
2279	Cal Pow A	$46	44⅝	45½	
12125	Camflo	$21¼	20	21	
28035	C Nor West	$22	20½	20⅝	—1⅜
700	C Packrs	$33½	33	33	— ¾
1875	Can Perm	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
915	Can Trust	$19½	19½	19½	— ½
1500	C Tung	$29	29	29	
2438	CCablesy A	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
3750	Cdn Cel	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
300	CGE	$31	31	31	
13525	Cl Bk Com	$24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
27178	CP Inve	$46½	44	45½	— ½
10535	Cdn Tire A	$27	26	26½	— ½
5466	C Utilles	$20¾	20⅛	20⅝	— ¼
600	Condel Oil	$82	80	80	— 2
2200	Coro	$18	17½	17¾	— ⅜
3300	Cassiar	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
13678	Celanese	$7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ¼
5075	Cherokee	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
15900	Con Distrb	$9⅝	8⅝	9	— ¼
20605	Cons Gas	$28⅝	28	28½	— ⅜
4477	Con Fardy	400	375	375	—25
8880	Conwest	$9⅛	8½	8⅝	— ½
67032	Coseka R	$23½	22⅝	23	— 1
6500	Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
480	Crush Intl	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
25325	Cyprus	$27¼	26	27⅛	— ⅜
48855	Czar Res	$18½	17¼	17⅝	— ⅞
60860	Dann Dev	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
31536	Denison	$47	44	44⅝	—2¼
25860	Dicknsn	$16	15½	15⅝	— ¼
20490	D Bridge	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4779	Dofasco A	$37	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅞
1650	Dom Store	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
1720	Du Pont A	$32¼	32	32	— ¾
2600	Dylex L A	$10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1940	Electhom A	$6¼	6	6¼	— ¼
3100	Emco	$12¼	12	12	— ¼
32270	Falcon C	$13⅛	12½	12¾	— ½
19086	Fibrg Nik A	$139½	130	133	—11
100	Fed Ind A	$7	7	7	— ¼
800	Fed Plon	$37½	37	37	— 1
4635	Francana	$16⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
1700	Fraser	$19⅛	18⅞	19	
22700	G M Res	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1400	G Distrb A	$11¼	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅜
14300	G Distrb w	$5	435	5	— ⅛
39225	Gibraltar	$13⅛	12½	12¾	— ¼
200	Goodyear	$22⅝	22¼	22¾	— ¼
200	Graft G	$15½	15½	15½	
6000	Granduc	360	330	335	—45
425	GL Forest	$67	66	66	— 3
868	Greyhnd	$30	29½	29½	— ⅞
2400	Hard Crp A	275	265	265	—15
14325	Hawker	$19	18⅝	18½	— ⅜
424	Hayes D	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
2313	H Bay Co	$29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
7925	IAC	$10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
900	Indal	$12½	12⅜	12½	
100	Inglis	$14½	14½	14½	
550	Inland Gas	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
3150	Int Mogul	$9	7¾	8¼	— ½
9318	Intpr Pipe	$16⅞	16	16½	— ½
200	Inv Grp A	$18½	18½	18½	
10400	Ivaco	$20½	20	20¼	
1510	Jannock	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
21100	Kaiser Re	$36	33⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
19400	Kam Kotia	$7¼	6⅝	7¼	— ⅛
24654	Kerr Add	$19⅝	18½	18¾	+ ¼
4596	Labatt A	$23¼	22⅛	22¼	— ½
125	Lab Min	$48	48	48	
17600	Lacana	$10½	10	10¼	— ⅜
2250	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1597	LL Lac	$8½	8	8	— ⅜
350	Lab Co A	415	410	415	
2600	Lab Co B	420	420	420	
5471	MICC	$13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
200	Mclan H A	$25	25	25	
6390	Est Mirtic	365	330	335	—25
23320	Mitel Corp	$20½	19¼	20	— ¼
3260	Molson A	$28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
800	Molson B	$27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
11620	Moore	$35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
9106	Murphy	$27½	26	27¼	—1¼
16	Nat Trust	$20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— 5
143742	Noranda	$29½	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅜
40707	Norcen	$36⅝	35⅝	36	— ⅛
2295	Nowsco W	$55	52	52	— 3
20638	Nu-West A	$18⅛	17	17	— ½
45717	Oakwood P	$22½	21	21¾	—1¼
22000	Ocelot B	$32½	30¼	32½	
2100	Oshawa A	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14400	Pamour A	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
2730	PanCan P	$76⅝	76	76	— ½
16430	Pembina	$12	11	11½	— ⅜
6385	Petrofina	$51	49½	50½	— ½
2800	Peyto Oils	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
5500	Pine Point	$40½	39	39⅝	— ⅞
44620	Place G	440	390	440	—10
15133	Placer	$70⅛	66	70⅛	— ⅛
28697	Ram	$22	20¼	21⅞	— ⅜
700	Redpath	$17	17	17	— ½
100	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3600	Reichhold	$13¼	13¼	13½	
47990	Revnu Prp	204	190	200	— 5
1395	Roman	$58⅝	55	55	—4½
500	Rothman	$21	20½	20½	—1½
43518	Sceptre	$13½	12½	13¼	— ⅜
900	Scotts	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
105542	Shell Can	$38	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅜
41070	Sherritt	$17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
130	Sigma	$59	59	59	+ 2
24060	S Sears A	$8	7½	7½	— ½
2417	Slater Stl	$18	17½	17½	— ½
28475	Southm	$34⅛	33	34	— ¼
100	St Brodcst	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
22339	Stelco A	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
2000	Steep R	475	465	475	
7200	Sulpetro B	$20½	19½	19⅝	—1¼
920	Suncor pr	$27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
4225	Teck Cor A	$20⅛	19½	20	— ½
25729	Teck Cor B	$18⅛	17	18	+ ¼
300	Teledyne	$11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
4949	Tex Can	$93½	92	92	—2½
104300	Thom N A	$14¼	14	14¼	— ⅜
21171	Tor Dm Bk	$25	24⅝	25	+ ½
1000	Torstar B	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
6090	Traders A	$12¾	12½	12¾	
5796	Trns Mt	$11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
35721	Trinity Res	$11½	10½	11¼	— ½
46840	TrCan PL	$25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	—1⅛
18625	Turbo Cl B	$23¼	21⅞	22	—1¼
14585	UGas A	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	
10795	Union Oil	$47	45⅛	45⅛	—2⅜
8610	Un Asbstos	$8	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
7625	U Keno	$48	46	48	— ½
5440	U Siscoe	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
950	Un Carbid	$34½	34	34½	
800	Van Der	$9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
8233	Versil Cor	$25	23¼	23⅞	—1¼
7700	Vestgron	$21	19	19½	—2¼
7185	Weldwod	$23¼	23	23	— 1
30870	West Mine	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
1475	Weston	$28	27	27	—1⅜
18900	Willroy	$7½	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
1000	Woodwd A	$25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
17401	Yk Bear	$14¼	13½	13⅝	— ⅜

Total sales 11,810,250 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 7, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
12161	Bnk Mont	$23⅞	23½	23⅞	
928	Con Cmt	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
3050	Con Bath	$17	17	17	— ½
2450	Dom TxtA	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
2646	FCA Int	275	275	275	
100	Imasco	$45½	45½	45½	
18478	NatBk Cda	$10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4950	Power Co	$16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
2372	Royal Bk	$42½	41¾	42	— ¼
144	Roy Trst Co	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
2550	Steinbrg A	$24½	24½	24½	

Total Sales 1,773,818 shares.

Canadian Indexes

March 10, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	381.13	392.53
Toronto	1,974.60	2,045.70

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index. Toronto: TSE 300 index.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

March 10, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	238.00	218.00	218.00	222.00	236.00	231.00
May	260.00	234.00	234.25	235.00	257.00	257.25
Aug	276.00	242.00	243.00	243.50	273.00	273.25
Oct	295.00	N.A.	251.50	252.00	283.50	283.75
10,973 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,388	1,368	1,372	1,377	1,365	1,368
May	1,420	1,407	1,412	1,413	1,406	1,407
Jly	1,444	1,430	1,432	1,433	1,430	1,431
Sep	1,467	1,450	1,458	1,452	1,448	1,449
Dec	1,503	1,487	1,485	1,487	1,484	1,486
Mar	1,526	1,515	1,510	1,515	1,508	1,515
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	1,550	1,525	1,540
1,330 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,437	1,424	1,434	1,435	1,410	1,415
May	1,676	1,640	1,671	1,672	1,640	1,648
Jly	1,712	1,693	1,704	1,705	1,678	1,680
Sep	1,748	1,727	1,741	1,742	1,712	1,716
Nov	1,750	1,730	1,735	1,737	1,705	1,714
Jan	1,715	1,700	1,700	1,710	1,685	1,698
Mar	1,708	1,700	1,680	1,695	1,655	1,700
4,444 lots of 5 tons.						

Chicago Futures

March 10, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.35½	4.35½	4.24	4.29¾	—.07
May	4.49	4.49	4.34½	4.39	—.10¼
Jul	4.55	4.55	4.40	4.45	—.10½
Sep	4.63½	4.63½	4.58½	4.55	—.11½
Dec	4.82	4.82	4.66	4.70¾	—.13½
Mar	4.95½	4.95½	4.80	4.84½	—.13½

Sales Fri. 11,359. Total open interest Fri. 49,686, off 1,519 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.63¾	2.64	2.59¾	2.61½	—.02½
May	2.74½	2.75	2.69¾	2.71¾	—.03
Jul	2.85¾	2.86¼	2.81¼	2.84	—.02½
Sep	2.94¾	2.95	2.91¼	2.93	—.02¾
Dec	3.04½	3.04¾	3.00¾	3.03½	—.02
Mar	3.16¼	3.16½	3.12¾	3.15½	—.02

Sales Fri. 32,342. Total open interest Fri. 158,012, up 974 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.22	6.23	6.16	6.21	—.05½
May	6.43	6.46½	6.37½	6.43½	—.05
Jul	6.69	6.70	6.61¼	6.67½	—.04¼
Aug	6.78	6.80	6.72½	6.77	—.05½
Sep	6.87	6.89	6.81	6.87	—.05¾
Nov	7.05	7.05	6.94½	7.01¾	—.05¾
Jan	7.22	7.23	7.13	7.18¾	—.06¼
Mar	7.42	7.42	7.33	7.39	—.05½

Sales Fri. 27,072. Total open interest Fri. 103,401, off 1,021 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	171.50	171.50	168.30	169.60	—1.50
May	178.00	178.00	175.10	176.60	—1.60
Jul	184.50	184.50	181.70	183.10	—1.70
Aug	187.80	187.80	184.80	186.20	—1.80
Sep	191.80	191.00	188.20	189.00	—2.50
Oct	194.00	194.00	190.50	192.20	—2.50
Dec	197.80	197.80	194.70	195.80	—2.50
Jan	200.00	200.00	197.60	198.50	—2.00
Mar	204.50	204.50	202.00	202.80	—3.20

Sales Fri. 7,172. Total open interest Fri. 51,912, off 326 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	22.27	22.28	22.00	22.22	— .12
May	22.82	22.82	22.52	22.72	— .18
Jul	23.45	23.45	23.10	23.26	— .24
Aug	23.75	23.75	23.45	23.60	— .28
Sep	24.10	24.15	23.75	23.88	— .32
Oct	24.45	24.45	24.05	24.15	— .30
Dec	24.70	24.70	24.45	24.57	— .21
Jan	24.95	24.95	24.65	24.75	— .22
Mar	25.30	25.30	25.05	25.10	— .20
May	25.48	25.45	25.40	25.45	— .20

Sales Fri. 8,212. Total open interest Fri. 59,588, off 1,288 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.36½	1.36½	1.33¾	1.34½	—.03
May	1.46½	1.46¾	1.42½	1.43½	—.04
Jul	1.56½	1.56½	1.52	1.53¼	—.04
Sep	1.64	1.64	1.59½	1.61	—.03¼
Dec	1.74	1.74	1.70	1.71¾	—.02¾

Sales Fri. 836. Total open interest Fri. 3,688, up 3 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	70.50	71.00	68.85	69.10	—1.20
Jun	73.10	73.20	71.30	71.30	—1.50
Aug	72.60	72.85	70.92	70.92	—1.50
Oct	71.50	71.60	69.82	69.82	—1.50
Dec	71.60	71.85	71.02	71.02	—1.50
Jan				71.40	—1.35
Feb	72.92	73.20	71.45	71.47	—1.45

Est. sales 26,213; sales Fri. 26,065. Total open interest Fri. 60,225, off 1,522 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	81.55	82.25	81.45	82.45	— .20
Apr	81.75	82.20	80.40	80.55	—1.17
May	82.30	82.80	81.07	81.12	—1.45
Aug	82.00	82.70	80.70	80.72	—1.48
Sep	81.70	82.10	80.50	80.50	—1.20
Oct	81.25	81.65	79.75	79.75	—1.50
Nov	81.55	81.95	80.40	80.40	—1.25

Est. sales 5,021; sales Fri. 5,548. Total open interest Fri. 15,030, up 743 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Apr	37.50	37.97	36.40	36.47	— .95
Jun	42.00	42.35	40.58	40.55	—1.40
Jul	43.10	43.47	41.67	41.90	—1.27
Aug	42.45	42.75	41.05	41.10	—1.45
Oct	41.55	41.95	40.50	40.80	—1.00
Dec	44.55	44.72	43.60	43.67	—1.08
Feb	46.70	46.70	46.20	46.70	
Apr	45.75	45.90	45.55	45.55	— .17
Jun				46.10	+ .05

Est. sales 7,546; sales Fri. 5,815. Total open interest Fri. 27,858, off 642 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	41.55	42.25	39.65	39.67	—1.88
May	43.40	43.90	41.22	41.22	—2.00
Jul	44.80	45.22	42.65	42.70	—1.90
Aug	44.10	44.20	41.70	41.70	—1.87
Feb	54.00	54.10	51.85	51.92	—1.73
Mar				53.65	— .30
May				54.80	— .15

Est. sales 9,122; sales Fri. 9,306. Total open interest Fri. 26,858, off 256 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	41.50	41.50	41.10	41.10	— .65
Jun	44.65	44.65	44.10	44.30	— .40
Jul	44.50	44.50	44.40	44.40	— .25
Aug				44.05	— .10
Oct				44.00	— .20

Est. sales 7; sales Fri. 21. Total open interest Fri. 918, unchanged from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Mar	52.30	53.00	52.30	52.75	— .25
Apr	48.75	48.75	48.00	48.00	—1.00
May				49.00	
(new contracts)					
May				49.00	
Jan				54.85	— .15
Jul				55.00	
Sep				60.00	
Oct				56.00	
Nov				58.50	
Dec				60.75	+ .25
Jan				58.20	

Est. sales 3; sales Fri. 3. Total open interest Fri. 127, unchanged from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	216.70	217.70	213.00	213.60	—3.10
May	212.20	213.80	209.40	209.80	—2.10
Jul	214.80	216.00	211.70	211.70	—3.30
Sep	218.30	218.80	214.80	215.80	—3.30
Nov	217.50	217.80	214.20	214.60	—2.70
Jan	203.10	203.10	200.50	201.10	—2.50
Mar	207.00	207.00	205.50	205.60	—2.50
May	213.50	213.60	210.00	210.10	—3.10

Est. sales 4,306; sales Fri. 2,422. Total open interest Fri. 19,722, off 192 from Thur.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

March 10, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	1,041.00	1,043.00	1,103.00	1,105.00
3 months	1,061.00	1,062.00	1,125.00	1,126.00
Cathodes: spot	990.00	992.00	1,064.00	1,065.00
3 months	1,020.00	1,021.00	1,096.00	1,097.00
Tin: spot	7,980.00	8,000.00	8,270.00	8,290.00
3 months	8,050.00	8,060.00	8,290.00	8,300.00
Lead: spot	495.00	500.00	535.00	540.00
3 months	453.00	455.00	481.00	481.50
Zinc: spot	318.00	320.00	343.00	343.00
3 months	332.00	338.00	353.50	354.00
Silver: spot	1,310.00	1,320.00	1,480.00	1,490.00
3 months	1,355.00	1,360.00	1,535.00	1,540.00
Aluminium: spot	772.00	775.00	886.00	888.00
3 months	792.00	795.00	902.00	903.00
Nickel: spot	3,015.00	3,025.00	3,130.00	3,140.00
3 months	3,115.00	3,125.00	3,230.00	3,240.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 10, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,430	2,140	2,210	2,212	— 155
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,228	2,250	— 160
Aug	2,530	2,200	2,280	2,290	— 170
Oct	2,020	2,340	2,330	2,350	— 170
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	—
Dec	2,400	2,368	2,400	2,430	— 205
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,430	2,450	— 200
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,460	2,490	— 200
1,400 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,280	1,380	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,290	1,300	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,300	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,355	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,356	1,368	+ 1
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,378	+ 3
8 lots					

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	186.30	186.30	184.00	184.00	—2.90
May	189.50	190.00	187.50	187.60	—2.70
Jul	193.60	194.00	191.50	191.80	—2.80
Sep	195.60	196.00	193.70	194.20	—1.80
Nov	195.30	195.30	193.00	193.20	—2.30
Jan	198.00	198.00	196.50	196.50	—1.70
Mar	200.50	200.50	200.00	200.00	— .60
May				200.00	—3.00

Sales Fri. 794. Total open interest Fri. 3,084, up 70 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	84.38	84.80	84.34	84.66	+.33
Jun	85.15	85.66	85.13	85.64	+.48
Sep	86.15	86.57	86.13	86.56	+.49
Dec	86.85	87.32	86.83	87.32	+.50
Mar	87.38	87.82	87.36	87.82	+.50
Jun	87.80	88.23	87.80	88.23	+.50
Sep	87.97	88.37	87.97	88.37	+.50
Dec	88.24	88.50	88.23	88.50	+.50

Est. sales 12,160; sales Fri. 7,296. Total open interest Fri. 30,054, up 602 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	67-19	69-00	67-18	69-00	+54
Jun	67-07	69-03	67-01	69-01	+62
Sep	67-20	69-17	67-18	69-15	+60
Dec	68-12	70-07	68-12	70-02	+62
Mar	69-05	70-28	69-05	70-25	+64
Jun	70-14	71-15	70-07	71-15	+59
Sep	70-08	71-27	70-08	71-22	+51
Dec	70-29	71-27	70-29	71-27	+48
Mar	70-20	72-01	70-17	72-01	+51
Jun	71-13	72-05	71-13	72-05	+53
Sep	70-27	72-10	70-27	72-10	+56

Sales Fri. 7,143. Total open interest Fri. 49,716, off 885 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar				82.15	+ .25
Jun	81.95	82.40	81.95	82.40	+ .50
Sep	83.23	83.40	83.10	83.40	+ .50
Dec	84.24	84.30	84.24	84.30	+ .50
Mar				84.26	+ .36

Sales Fri. 123. Total open interest Fri. 364, up 1 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	66-26	68-15	66-09	68-12	+66
Jun	67-24	69-12	66-29	69-12	+64
Sep	68-11	70-10	68-00	70-10	+63
Dec	69-08	71-08	69-03	71-08	+60
Mar	70-05	72-02	70-04	72-02	+56
Jun	70-26	72-21	70-26	72-22	+56
Sep	71-03	72-31	71-03	73-03	+57
Dec	71-13	73-13	71-13	72-13	+60
Mar	71-25	73-20	71-25	73-20	+64
Jun	71-30	73-20	71-25	73-25	+57
Sep				73-29	+58

Sales Fri. 13,245. Total open interest Fri. 68,713, off 1 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2160	2.2210	2.2140	2.2185	— 10
Jun	2.2150	2.2280	2.2140	2.2215	+ 05
Sep	2.2170	2.2230	2.2138	2.2230	+ 30
Dec	2.2140	2.2250	2.2120	2.2240	— 10

Est. sales 4,592; sales Fri. 5,338. Total open interest Fri. 15,591, up 184 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8610	.8610	.8567	.8575	—46
Jun	.8680	.8691	.8638	.8696	—46
Sep	.8738	.8750	.8688	.8696	—48
Dec	.8760	.8792	.8703	.8725	—53
Mar	.8818	.8810	.8719	.8729	—65
Jun	.8890	.8890	.8850	.8850	—75

Est. sales 7,057; sales Fri. 5,620. Total open interest Fri. 15,668, off 1,017 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5535	.5545	.5531	.5531	— 23
Jun	.5668	.5673	.5656	.5660	— 30
Sep	.5765	.5769	.5755	.5760	— 33
Dec	.5850	.5858	.5840	.5840	— 45

Est. sales 2,387; sales Fri. 3,497. Total open interest Fri. 10,701, off 116 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun				.24585	

Est. sales 0; sales Fri. 0. Total open interest Fri. 20, unchanged from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN-$ per yen					
Mar	.004046	.004052	.004041	.004047	+13
Jun	.004085	.004097	.004083	.004096	+23
Sep	.004138	.004145	.004130	.004130	+26
Dec	.004110	.004150	.004110	.004150	+42

Est. sales 1,293; sales Fri. 728. Total open interest Fri. 4,579, off 123 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.5794	.5802	.5771	.5773	—17
Jun	.5969	.5975	.5939	.5946	—14
Sep	.6132	.6140	.6099	.6105	—39
Dec	.6290	.6290	.6253	.6256	—29
Mar				.6405	—30

Est. sales 3,387; sales Fri. 3,785. Total open interest Fri. 9,465, off 49 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Mar	906.00	911.50	858.00	858.00
Apr	920.10	930.00	920.10	920.10
Jul	951.50	955.00	951.50	951.50
Oct	993.50	993.50	993.50	993.50
Jan	1028.5	1028.5	1028.5	1028.5
Apr				1040.5

Est. sales 653; sales Fri. 1,197. Total open interest Fri. 8,412 off 25 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Mar	591.00	592.00	555.00	558.00
Apr	599.00	600.00	567.50	567.50
May	605.00	605.00	605.00	577.50
Jun	619.00	620.00	587.50	587.50
Aug	643.00	643.00	611.00	611.00
Oct	662.00	664.00	634.50	634.50
Dec	688.50	689.00	658.00	658.00
Feb	708.00	708.00	681.50	681.50
Apr	730.00	735.00	705.00	705.00
Jun	755.00	755.00	728.50	728.50
Aug	753.50	762.00	753.50	753.50
Oct	800.00	800.00	778.50	778.50
Dec	816.00	816.00	803.00	803.50

Est. sales 22,000; sales Fri. 23,131. Total open interest Fri. 163,950 off 20 from Thur.

New York Futures

March 10, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	5.18	5.22	4.78	4.78	—0.50
May	6.18	6.20	5.82	5.85	—0.43
Nov	7.50	7.50	7.16	7.25	—0.25

Est. sales 1,523; sales Fri. 601. Total open interest Fri. 4,499 off 20 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	101.50	102.00	93.00	96.00	— 9.20
Apr	103.00	103.00	103.00	99.50	— 7.50
May	104.50	105.00	101.30	101.30	— 7.50
Jul	107.50	107.50	104.30	104.30	— 7.50
Sep	110.00	110.50	106.90	106.90	— 7.50
Dec	113.00	113.00	110.30	110.30	— 7.50
Jan	111.50	111.50	111.50	111.50	— 7.50
Mar	116.50	116.50	113.80	113.80	— 7.50
May	117.50	118.00	115.30	115.30	— 7.50
Jul				116.80	— 7.50
Sep	118.30	118.30	118.30	118.30	— 7.50
Dec	124.00	124.00	120.30	120.30	— 7.50

Est. sales 13,000; sales Fri. 10,027. Total open interest Fri. 62,279 off 240 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 50,000 troy oz.; cets per troy oz.					
Mar	3050.0	3075.0	2675.0	2975.0	—31.50
May				3405.0	—100.0
Jul				3475.0	—100.0
Sep				3547.0	—100.0
Dec				3627.0	—100.0
Jan				3654.0	—100.0
Mar				3708.0	—100.0
May				3762.0	—100.0
Jul				3816.0	—100.0
Sep				3870.0	—100.0
Dec				3940.0	—100.0

Est. sales 3,500; sales Fri. 4,086. Total open interest Fri. 62,279 off 240 from Thur.

Commodity Indexes

March 10, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,328.50 f	1,376.60 f
Reuters	1,765.60	1,775.80
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	427.39
D.J. Futures	N.A.	451.12

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final

Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.

Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

To Our Read[ers]

Because of technical probl[ems] some commodity futures cl[osing] prices and some Wall St. info[rma]tion are not available for pub[lica]tion in this edition. The IHT re[grets] the inconvenience.

Cash Prices

March 10, 1980

Commodity and unit	Mon
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.90
TEXTILES	
Printcloth New York yd.	66-67
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	340.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	337.38
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107
Lead Spot, lb	58
Copper elect., lb	120⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3213
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.39½
Silver N.Y., oz	29.45
Gold N.Y., oz	585.00

New York prices.

Market Summary

March 10, 1980

	Today NYSE Close
Volume (in millions)	43.75
Advanced	401
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.
Declined	1,219
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.
Unchanged	298
Total issues	1,918
New highs	N.A.
New lows	N.A.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	60.98	60.17	60.97
Industrials	70.69	69.75	70.22
Transp.	52.83	53.35	53.77
Utilities	33.38	33.07	33.38
Finance	55.13	54.84	54.70

Odd-Lot Trading in N.[Y.]

	Buy	Sales
March 7	181,169	297,681
March 6	173,269	370,380
March 5	163,844	335,030
March 4	149,210	385,537
March 3	173,427	343,626

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX Close
Volume (in millions)	6.91
Advanced	317
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.
Declined	365
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.
Unchanged	179
Total issues	861
New highs	N.A.
New lows	N.A.

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close
—	—	265.40

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.70
Albert Heijn	68.60
Algembank	271.00
Amrobank	56.90
A'Dam Rub	4.28
Fokker	27.50
Heineken	61.50
H.V.A.	44.50
Hoogovens	20.20
K.L.M.	66.70
Nat. Nedder	108.70
Pakhoed	48.70
Philips	18.30
Robeco	168.00
Rolinco	146.00
Rorento	103.70
Royal Dutch	161.40
Unilever	107.60
Van Ommer	205.30
VMF-Stork	31.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 79.50. Previous: 80.56

Brussels

Arbed	2,135
GBL (B.lamb)	1,610
Cockerill	301
Electrobel	5,450
GB-Inno-BM	2,320
Hoboken	2,940
Petrofina	5,340
Ph. Gevaert	920
Soc. Generale	1,575
Solvay	2,290
Un. Miniere	816

Bourse Index: 154.28. Previous: 155.82

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	36.10
B.A.S.F.	143.00
Bayer	117.30
Commerzbank	170.10
Conti. Gummi	48.00
Daimler	251.00
Demag	130.00
Deutsche Bnk	243.50
Dresdner Bnk	180.50
Hoechst	115.10
Hoesch	32.70
Karstadt	226.20
Kaufhof	180.00
K.H.D.	218.50
Lufthansa	75.50
Mannesman	122.50
Metallgesell.	274.80
Neckermann	140.00
RWE.new	172.00
Schering	193.00
Siemens	261.60
Thyssen	84.00
Varta	150.50
Veba	153.50
Volkswagen	180.80

Siemen Index: 135.36. Previous: 135.41

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$12⅛
Anglo-Am	0.81
Barclays Bnk	4.18
Beecham Gp	1.22
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.92
Bowater	1.71
BAT Ind.	2.28
BOC Int'l	0.64
Brit. Pet.	3.66
Burmah	2.17
Chartered	1.61
Cadbury Sc.	0.62½
Cons.Gold Fd	5.17 XD
Courtaulds	0.87
De Beer D	$10⅛
Distillers	2.04
Dunlop	0.63
Free St Ged	58.00
GEC	3.73
GKN	2.68
Glaxo Gp	2.44
Gl Un St	3.98
Guinness	0.95
Hawker-Sidd	1.74
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.70 XD
Imps	0.75
Marks & Spen.	0.92
Metal Box	2.52
Plessey	1.43
Randfontein	$73½
Rank Org.	2.12
Royal Dutch	36⅞
R.T.Z.	4.01
Shell	3.76
Thorn (A)	3.14
Tube Invest.	2.92
Ultramar	4.92
Union Carb.	$16¼
Vickers	1.26
War L.3½	29⅝
West Deep	$40¼
West Drief	$74.00
West Hold	$64.00
Woolworth	0.68½
ZCI	0.41

F.T. 30 Index: 452.30. Previous: 455.70

Milan

Bastogi	696.00
ERBA	2,765.00
ErcMarelli	364.75
Fiat	2,016.00
Finsider	88.50
Generali	48,920.00
IFI	2,515.00
Italgas	890.00
Italsider	290.00
LaRinas	125.00
Montedis	173.50
Olivetti	1,880.00
Pirelli	2,080.00
Snia Visco	626.00

BCI Index: 94.25. Previous: 95.82

Paris

Air Liquide	497.00
BSN	940.00
Carrefour	1,670.00
Cim Lafarge	236.20
Cie Bancaire	294.50
CFP	269.00
CGE	339.00
CCF	160.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,422.00
Ferodo	340.00
Gen Occident	288.00
Imetal	124.50
L Oreal	670.00
Mach Bull	64.75
Michelin	768.00
Moet Hen	515.00
Moulinex	77.50
Paribas	222.80
PUK	103.40
Penarroya	111.00
Perrier	275.00
Peugeot	250.20
Rh Poulenc	128.00
Saclior	26.60
St Gobain	124.00
Suez	264.00
Telemecan	774.00
Thomson	206.90
Usinor	13.80

Agefi Index: 133.20. Previous: 134.01

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,255
Buehrle	2,620
B Boveri	1,890
Cib Geigy	1,060
Cr Suisse	2,270
Fisher	800
HofRochN	5,750
Nestle	3,240
Sandoz	3,700
Ste B. Suisse	395
Sulzer	2,820
U.B. Suisse	3,500

SBC Index: 325.10. Previous: 328.40

Premier Rebuffs Eanes on Action Against Paper

LISBON, March 10 (AP) — Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro today refused a presidential request to prosecute a newspaper that suggested that Portugal's military leaders, including President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, had considered intervening against Portugal's recently elected center-right government.

The government said in a reply to Gen. Eanes that it had "no facts to justify" criminal or judicial proceedings against the rightist newspaper O Dia.

Opening the possibility of a confrontation between the premier and the president, a statement from the premier's office said that the government elected Dec. 2 could not accept "initiatives from other organs of sovereignty."

The statement said that the general, who heads the Revolutionary Council of military leaders, had been informed of the government's refusal three days ago.

The council has charged that the newspaper and unscrupulous politicians had combined to discredit the president's military advisory body and Gen. Eanes.

U.S. Allowing Facility to Vent Radioactive Gas

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has allowed the Three Mile Island power plant, site of the nation's worst nuclear accident, to vent a small amount of radioactive gas into the atmosphere starting today.

The release of krypton 85 gas, to continue for three days, will be too small to pose any danger around the plant near Harrisburg, Pa., an NRC spokesman said.

It is the first time since the accident last March 28 that a release had been permitted at the plant, he said, but added that several leaks of the gas had occurred.

A spokesman for Metropolitan Edison, the plant's operator, said a half of one curie of krypton 85 would be released during the three-day period. He said most U.S. nuclear plants routinely release about 1,000 curies of such gases each month. A curie is a unit of radioactivity.

Orange Juice Squeeze Is Averted in Florida

LAKELAND, Fla., March 10 (Reuters) — Florida Citrus Mutual, the state's largest grower organization, estimated that last week's crop-damaging freeze would cut frozen concentrate orange juice production by only 5 to 6 million gallons. "The situation turned out to be much better than the temperatures and duration [of the freeze] indicated," said a spokesman for the group.

Today, the U.S. Agriculture Department estimated the total 1979-80 U.S. orange crop at 262.4 million boxes compared to 261.4 million estimated last month and 210.5 million last season. The Florida crop is forecast at 200 million boxes, unchanged from last month and compared with 210.5 million last year.

Syrian Unions To Set Up Forc[e]

From Agency Dispatches

DAMASCUS, March 10 — [Syr]ian workers are planning to se[t up] their own paramilitary force [to] combat terrorism in several Sy[rian] cities, a spokesman for the c[oun]try's labor unions said today.

The unions are controlled go[vern]ment by the and their decision[s] the support of the ruling Ba'ath [Par]ty and President Hafez al-As[sad,] political sources said.

Earlier today, government so[urc]es announced that security fo[rces] had killed Bassam Arna'oot, a [lead]er of the outlawed Moslem Bro[ther]hood in a clash in the northern [city] of Hama last week. The governm[ent] has blamed the Moslem Bro[ther]hood for a series of violent acts [and] assassinations throughout the c[oun]try in the last few weeks.

Israeli Cabinet Approves Sham[ir]

JERUSALEM, March 10 — Parliament Speaker Yi[tzhak] Shamir became Israel's new for[eign] minister today despite outsp[oken] opposition to putting a hard[liner] into the sensitive post last hel[d by] Moshe Dayan.

Mr. Shamir, 64, abstained in [the] Knesset vote to approve the C[amp] David accords and advocates w[ide]spread Jewish settlement in the [oc]cupied territories.

The Cabinet unanimously [ap]proved Prime Minister Menac[hem] Begin's choice for foreign mini[ster,] announced nearly five months [after] Mr. Dayan's resignation. The [Cabi]net endorsed the decision on a [...] vote. Three deputies, including [Mr.] Dayan, abstained.

Taiwan Riot Leade[rs] Face Sedition Tria[l]

TAIPEI, March 10 (UPI) — [...] dissident political leaders wi[ll be] tried by a military court Marc[h ...] on sedition charges arising fr[om a] riot they were accused of organi[zing] last month, authorities said to[day.] They face a possible death pe[nalty] but the prosecution has asked [for] leniency.

The dissidents were arrested [...] days after a riot at Kaohsiu[ng in] southwestern Taiwan during w[hich] police said, 182 members of th[e se]curity forces were injured but [...] of the 200 to 500 rioters was hu[rt.]

Sugar Losses in Cuba

HAVANA, March 10 (Reute[rs]) — Cuba is more than 400,000 m[etric] tons behind schedule with it[s] sugar harvest, President Fidel C[as]tro said in a speech. About 1 [mil]lion tons will be lost this seaso[n be]cause of a fungus disease called [...] ar rust, he said.

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
		AAR s	.40	3.0	8	10	13⅝	13	13¼	
		AAV	.20	5.2	5	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		APS	.44	6.0	5	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
		ATI			150	94	1⅝	1½	1½	
		AVC				23	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
		AZL		.5	17	319	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
		AZL pf	.48	7.8		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Accel?		.27	11	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		Action				8	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
		ActnCo	.38b	2.4	8	78	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
		AdmRes n			13	126	11⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
		AdmRes	s.12	.6	17	19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		Afiliate	.20	.5	32	186	43½	40⅝	42	— 1⅝
		AeroGo?			6	184	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		AeroFlo	.30	2.3	4	11	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— 1
		Aeronca				51	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
		AffilCp	.10e	1.4		1	7	7	7	
		AffilPub	s.64	3.7	7	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
		AfterSix	.38t		6	10	22	4½	4¼	— ⅛
		AirExpr n			8	14	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
		AlskAir	.30r	7.5	5	11	4	3⅝	4	
		AlbaW	.10e	2.8	8	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
		Alcolac	.20	1.8	9	53	12¼	11	11	— 1½
		AllianT	.73t	11.	8	24	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
		AllenySt	.20r	4.0	9	2	5	d 5	5	— ⅛
		AlohaAir	.10e	2.0	9	11	5	5	5	
		Alphal s			14	65	13⅝	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
		Altamil	.32	3.3	3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		Altec			12	99	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Altertnw	.80	2.0	8	4	25½	25½	25½	
		Alcoa pf	3.75	11.		z100	35	d35	35	— ⅛
		Amdhl	.40	1.7	24	840	25⅜	23½	24½	— ⅜
		AmAgro s			15	45	11¼	d10¼	10½	— ⅜
		AmBilt	.30e	3.9	6	3	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅝	— ⅜
		ABusPd	.44	4.4	5	10	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
		AmCapCp			9	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		AContrl	.60	4.8	6	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
		AGarPd	.24	1.4	9	8	24½	24	24	— 1
		AIsraeli s			2	54	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		AMzeA	.48	2.9	11	101	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
		AMzeB	.48	3.2	10	43	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
		AmMfg	.62c		2	14	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
		AMdBld s			16	28	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
		AMetln	.36	2.3	6	214	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
		AmPetf	2.58	6.2	5	5	40⅝	40¼	40½	— ⅛
		AmPlanCp			4	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
		APrecs	.40	3.8	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		AScIE				40	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
		AmSeat	.40	3.0		14	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
		AmTec	.64	9.5	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		AndrJcb n			14	45	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
		Andrea	.36	6.4	11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		AngloC	.21e	1.1	9	228	19⅝	18⅝	19⅜	
		Anthony	.44b	5.2	3	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
		ApiDta	.16	1.5	13	19	10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
		AquiCd	g.47			558	47½	42⅝	44⅝	— 3
		Armatrn				24	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
		ArrowA	.20	2.7	5	3	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		Arundel	.10e	1.4	5	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		Asamera	g.40			420	22⅝	21¼	21⅝	— 1⅜
		AsklnSvc				33	3¼	3	3	— ⅜
		Astrex			9	60	18½	18	18⅛	— ½
		Atalnio?			9	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
		Atco Ind				13	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
		AtlsCM	.16e	2.8	11	1819	6⅝	5½	5⅞	— 1
		AtlasCp wt				39	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		Audiotr	.16	2.8	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		August s	.40	1.6	13	206	26	25	25	— 1
		AutoTrn				16	3⅝	3½	3½	
		AVEMC	.50	5.1	7	39	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
		Avondl	1.28	6.6	9	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		— B—B—B —								
		BRT				15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		Badger	.80	6.7	6	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		Baker	.20	3.8		5		4⅝	5	+ ⅛
		BaldwS	.32a	3.9		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		BanFd	1.72e	7.6		10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
		Bangor wt				31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		Banlstr g				93	12⅛	11	11⅛	— 1⅛
		Barclay				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
		BarnesE			13	129	8¼	7⅝	8¼	— ⅜
		Barnwl	.20	1.3		55	16⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
		BarryR	s.16	2.3	13	28	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
		BarthS				30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		Bartons				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		BaruchF			46	87	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		BasRsNY n			26	477	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅝	— ⅜
		BelscR			29	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		BnfStA	s.30	1.9	6	7	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
		BergEnr			4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		BergnB	.32	3.0	6	97	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— 1
		BrgB pf	1.15	6.2		12	19	18⅝	18⅝	— 1
		BernzO				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		BethCp			7	41	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Beverly	.24	2.4	11	164	10⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
		BicPen	.48	4.9	7	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
		Bicklrd	.05e	2.7	18	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		BigV Sup	.30	4.2	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		BillyKid n			3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		BinkMf	1.20	7.6	5	3	16½	d16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
		BioRadB			22	12	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
		BioRadA wt				1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
		Blessng	.54	7.3	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		Blount	.64	2.2	8	x91	30⅜	28⅝	28½	— 2⅜
		BodinAp				38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		BoltBer	.48	2.3	15	33	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
		BowVal	g.30			783	45	39⅝	41⅛	— 2⅜
		BowlAm	.28	6.6	5	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		Bowmar			53	97	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
		Bowne	.60b	2.6	6	29	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ½
		BradldN	.36	2.5	7	36	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¼
		Branch	.20	5.5	5	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	
		Braniff wt				10	6⅛	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
		Brascan	1.20	4.7	20	353	26⅝	24⅝	25⅜	— 1½
		BraunE			24	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
		Breeze	.25t	5.8	5	3	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
		BrnDart	.20	4.2	10	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		BrooksP	s.40	1.9	9	19	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— 1
		BrownCo wt				31	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
		BrnFA	1.24	3.5	10	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
		BrnFB	1.24	3.4	10	32	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
		BrnF pf	.40	11.		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Bumsin	.60	3.5	6	178	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	— ¼
		— C—C—C —								
		CK Pet	.16	.6	36	456	25⅝	23⅜	24⅞	— 1⅛
		CDI			4	3	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
		CRB Pd	.52b	9.9	7	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		CMI Cp	.05e	1.3	6	43	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		CRS	.36	2.8	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		CSE	1.40b	7.9	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
		CagleA			17	37	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
		Caldor	s.50	2.6	9	62	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
		CalProp?	.54		6	7	38	37⅝	37⅝	— 1
		Camco	.30	.9	11	50	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
		CampRLn			2	4	4⅝	d 4¼	4⅝	
		CmpCbb g				265	12⅛	11⅛	11⅜	— 1
		CdnHmst g				357	24⅝	22½	23⅛	— 1⅛
		CdnMarc	g.46			218	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅛
		CdnMer g				13	25	24⅝	24⅛	— 1
		CdnOcc	s.24			152	12	10⅝	11	— 1
		CapitlFd	.20	5.7	9	x2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		Caressa	.05e	1.9	53	52	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		CaroEn	s1.20	6.3	2	x3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
		CarrolDv	.05e	1.2	7	22	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		CastlAM	1b	6.1	4	20	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
		CasFd	1.60a	9.1		5	17⅝	d17½	17½	— ¼
		Cavitrn	.12e	.9	18	33	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
		CenM pf	3.50	13.		z100	26	26	26	
		CentSe	.70e	10.		3	7	7	7	— ⅛
		CenvIll	1.40	6.4	5	139	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— 2⅜
		Cetec	.12	2.1	8	63	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		ChadM	.60	10.	5	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
		ChampHo				325	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
		ChrtMd s			8	46	17⅝	d16¼	16⅛	— 1¼
		ChiRv	1.60	9.3	15	13	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
		ChiefDv g s				351	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
		ChildWld			5	37	8⅝	d 8¼	8¼	— ⅜
		ChiltnCp	.30	5.0	6	24	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
		CircleK	s.68	6.7	6	152	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
		Citation	.56	5.7	7	44	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
		CitBkNJ	2	9.5	4	10	21⅛	d21	21	— ½
		CityGas	1	6.2	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
		Clabir	.18b	3.8	8	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		Clarmt	.58e	4.1		91	14⅛	13⅝	14	
		ClarkC	.29e	5.3	5	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
		Claristat			12	40	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅜
		Clopay	.16	2.1	11	25	7½	7½	7½	
		CohenHat			10	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
		Cohu	.16e	3.0	8	49	6	5¼	5⅝	— ½
		Colemn	1	6.3	6	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
		ColCml			50	91	5⅛	4⅞	5	
		Colwell	.60	2.5	27	100	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
		Cominc	g4.40			491	60⅝	54⅛	56	— 5⅝
		ComAll	.50	2.7	6	33	18⅝	d18¼	18⅝	— ½
		ComA pf	1.60	16.		2	10	10	10	— ⅛
		CompMtl	.60b	2.0	5	178	31⅛	27⅝	29⅝	— 2¼
		Comdint s			12	106	35½	34¼	34¼	— 1⅝
		ComdrCp				5	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
		Compo	.20	3.3	7	10	6⅛	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		CompuD			6	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
		Comptav			4	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
		Conchmy	.80	5.5		x10	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
		ConcrdF				10	2½	2½	2½	
		Condec	.33t	2.2	8	98	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
		ConrHm	1.53t	18.	3	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Conrock	1a	3.5	5	25	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
		Conrov	.16	3.0	5	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		ConsOG			51	85	23⅛	22	22⅛	— 1
		ConsRef	.80	5.2	10	48	16⅝	15¼	15¼	— 1½
		ContMtl			9	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		Cookin	.20e	3.1	5	12	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
		CoopJr				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		CoreLb	.28	.8	27	16	36⅜	36	36	— ⅜
		Corallus	.80	5.0	7	17	16⅝	15⅞	16	+ ¼
		CrestFo			6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CrestO	s.20	1.2	25	132	17⅝	16¼	17	— 1
		Crompt	1.80	6.7	3	9	27½	27	27	— ¼
		CrossAT	1.40	4.3	9	22	33	32¼	32½	— ⅜
		CwnCP	s.80a	2.5	2	344	33⅝	d30⅝	32⅛	— 1⅝
		CwnCP B	n.80a	2.7	2	91	30⅝	d28⅛	29⅝	— 1⅝
		CwnCP pf	1.92	5.1		7	39	d38	38	— 5
		CrownC	.20	5.7	6	5	3½	3½	3½	
		CrownIns	.28	4.1	3	34	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		CrutcR	.36	2.0	35	220	19⅝	17⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
		CrystO s			28	342	30⅛	28⅝	29	— 2
		CubicCp	.60	2.9	7	106	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
		Curtice	1.10b	5.3	6	73	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
		Cyprus				16	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		Cypros pf	1.70	14.		1	12½	d12½	12½	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
		DCL			7	79	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		DWG	.29t	9.7	4	73	3	3	3	
		DamonC			19	2	2½	d 2½	2½	— ⅛
		Damson				503	18	16⅛	17	— 1⅛
		DataAc	n.73t	6.3	9	152	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		Datapd	.30	1.7	14	193	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
		DavMn	.75e	2.2	10	343	36⅝	33⅝	34⅝	— 3
		DeRose				48	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		Decoratr	.24	9.6	10	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
		DelLabs	.48	3.8	10	33	12⅝	d12½	12⅝	— ⅛
		DelhiO	s .10	.4	41	874	27⅝	d24⅝	26⅛	— 1¼
		DellwdF	.50	6.4	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Deposltr	1.60	7.0	5	3	23	23	23	
		DesgnJw			45	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		DevCpA			3	17	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
		DevonGp s			4	z1000	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
		Digicon			27	204	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
		Gilford?	.48	2.7	5	13	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
		Diodes				34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		DisFab			11	8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
		Dixico n	.30	7.5	5	16	4⅛	d 4	4	— ⅛
		DomeP g s				3250	61	55⅝	55⅝	— 6
		Domtr g	2			997	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
		DorcGs	n.20	.7	8	555	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— 1⅜
		Downey	s.32	5.0	3	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
		DrexUt	1.68	10.		11	16½	16½	16½	
		DrivHarr			6	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	7	DrFair	.40	5.3	15	23	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅜
1⅝	1 1-16	Dunlop	.09e	6.0	9	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ 1-16
30¾	17⅞	DplxPd	1	4.2	4	x7	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
15½	9	DurTsl	.40a	3.6	11	36	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
15¾	3¾	Dynlctn	.08e	.6	23	537	14	12⅝	13	— ⅜
17¾	12⅝	Dynear	s.56	4.4	5	21	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
5⅜	3¾	EAC	.36	8.5	14	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
19	10	EECO	.28	2.1	10	51	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛
42½	16⅛	EarthRes	1.50	4.5	9	200	35½	33⅛	33½	— 2¼
28	15⅝	EsInCo	1.20	7.4	7	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	EazorE	.24	8.0	23	5	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Edmos				69	1⅝	1½	1½	
26	12¼	EDO s	.40	2.2	11	52	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ½
14⅝	6⅛	Ehren				31	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	ElAudD				1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
29½	16⅝	Electrog	1	3.5	9	7	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
37	25⅜	ElecAm	1.40	4.6	6	4	30⅜	30½	30½	— ½
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n			15	262	10⅞	9⅝	10	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅜	EngyRs	.24	1.7	18	24	14½	14	14	— ⅜
13½	7⅛	Espey	.20e	2.1	12	31	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
21¾	12⅛	EvansAr	.40b	3.3	7	7	12¼	d12	12¼	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
16⅜	8½	FPA	.40	3.3	2	10	12¼	12	12	— ½
14⅝	9⅝	Fabind	s.40	3.6	3	17	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ½
1⅝	11-16	FairfNob				22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅞	FairmC			31	10	4⅛	4	4	
12⅞	8¾	FavDrg	.24b	2.4	7	15	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
19½	10⅜	FedMart				5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	FdMrt wt				34	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
21	13⅞	FedRf	1.56	9.2	20	15	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11	5⅛	FedRes			25	340	8⅛	7¼	7⅞	— ⅜
76¾	26⅛	Feimnl	.30	.5	24	93	67½	62⅝	63½	— 4½
20⅝	12⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.4	7	x7	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
9⅞	7⅝	FtConn	1a	13.	6	13	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
24⅝	11⅞	FtSLSh	1b	8.3	3	10	12	12	12	
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk				9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	8¼	FischrP	.53t	6.1		39	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23½	17	FitchGE	2.40	12.	5	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	3¼	FlanEnt				7	3¼	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30	17⅝	FlightSf	s.16	.7	18	39	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅞
4	2	FloCap			83	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅝	FloRck	.24	2.3	4	18	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	12⅞	FlowGen			21	109	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— 1⅛
13¾	10⅝	Flowers	.48	4.6	6	25	10⅜	d10⅜	10⅜	— ½
26½	15⅞	FlukeJ s			15	35	24⅜	24	24	
7¾	4½	Foodrm			8	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅞	7	FooteM	.20s	2.0	12	9	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
48	29⅝	Foote pf	2.20	6.3		x1	35	35	35	— 1⅞
63	41	FordCan a			33	z30	41	d40	40	— 2
19⅞	11	ForestC	.10	.7	9	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25⅝	5¼	ForestLab			16	131	20¼	19⅛	19¼	— ¼
21½	6⅜	FrankRt	.12e	.6	25	27	19¼	19¼	19¼	
10⅝	8	Franks	.36	4.5	5	13	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
8¼	5	Friedm	.24b	3.5	4	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
9⅝	3⅜	FriendFr				11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
13	7¼	Frionas	.40	5.3	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
7½	5⅛	Frischs	.30b	5.9	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	9	FrontA	.20b	1.9	4	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅛	3⅜	FrontA wt				12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
4⅝	1⅝	GIExpl			9	117	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
6½	2¼	GIT				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7½	2½	GRI				63	2½	d 2⅜	2½	
4⅝	1¼	GTI	.03e	.8	7	33	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
6½	3⅜	Galaxy			5	18	3⅝	d 3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7	Garan	.80	9.3	5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	15½	GatLlet	.40b	1.6	13	62	25⅜	25½	25⅜	— ⅜
3¼	2⅛	Gaylrd	.05e	2.2	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	14¼	GelmSc s			15	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅝	3⅜	GnEmp	.40	7.4	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10½	3½	GenExp				227	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2	GnHous			5	42	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8¾	2¾	Genisco			7	22	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
5⅛	3⅜	GenvDr	.10r	2.4	7	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	21	Gerber s			19	148	27⅞	25⅝	26⅛	— 1⅝
19⅝	15⅛	GiantF s	1	6.2	5	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21	8⅝	GntYel	g.60			441	16⅛	15½	15⅞	— 1¼
32⅝	6⅛	Glasrock	.10	.3	42	73	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
34⅞	25	Glatfltr	1.60	6.4	5	10	25¼	d24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
35½	19½	Glnmr	.88b	2.9	8	24	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	— 1⅛
11½	8	Glosser	.44	4.9	5	1	9	9	9	
26⅝	12½	GldNugt	.08t	.3	38	278	24	23	23⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7¼	GoldWH	.64	6.7	6	60	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield				924	3	2⅜	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1	GoodLS				33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt				12	⅞	13-16	13-16	— 1-16
14⅜	9⅞	GouldT	1.36e	10.	8	x6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	6½	GrahMf	.20	2.1	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14	8⅝	GrandAu	.36	3.3	4	x9	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12¼	7⅝	GrndCtl	.50	6.6	12	13	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
14	6⅝	GrangerA			105	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
11⅛	6¼	GtAmInd			3	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24¼	5⅜	GtBasinP				913	21⅛	19⅞	20¼	— 1⅛
46	25⅝	GtLkCh	.32	.7	16	161	44½	42⅞	42⅞	— 2¼
3⅛	2	Greenmn			13	1	2	2	2	
11⅞	7⅝	GREIT	.40	3.9	19	75	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
29	20¼	GrossT	1.44	6.0	7	6	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	GuarBk n			9	8	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	13¼	Guilfrd	s.52	3.3	3	45	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
168½	36⅝	GlfCan	g1.60			2104	147⅝	137	138	— 10
15⅝	7⅝	Gulfstrm			5	31	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
		— H—H—H —								
7⅜	4⅛	Hamptn	.45t	14.	3	12	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Hanfrd	.88	7.2	5	x3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	HanSqRt			75	2	6	6	6	
		Harland	s.80	3.1	12	22	25⅝	25¼	25½	
7½	2¼	Harvey			7	30	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Hasbro			4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Hasting	.60	5.7	5	23	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
7	3½	HawaiA				25	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14	6⅞	HlthCh s			47	328	12	11	11¼	
10¼	6½	HelthM	.30	4.4	4	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	Helm	.40e	5.0	6	2	8	8	8	— ¼
10⅝	3⅛	Helnick	.10	1.2	12	80	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HeltmMtg				60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6	HIGInc	.12r	1.6	7	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Highland				2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5¼	2½	HillrAv			9	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
22¼	6⅝	Hiplrnic	.20	1.2	17	36	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
47	33	HoIngA	g2.20			1	38½	38½	38½	— 2
16⅜	8⅝	HollyCp			13	292	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	17⅝	Hormel s			5	180	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
19⅝	16⅞	HornH s			35	79	18½	17	17½	— ⅛
15½	9¼	HospMf	.60	5.3	19	x5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	Hotel	2.10e	10.	8	35	21¼	20⅞	20¾	— ¼
8⅛	5⅝	HousRon	.60	8.9	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVi			9	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
31⅞	16	HouOM	.80	3.4	11	1926	25	22⅞	23⅜	— 1¼
29	18	HouO pf	1.67	7.6		52	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
49½	13⅜	HowelC	.40a	1.0	5	92	43⅜	40½	40¾	— 3¼
5½	2⅜	Howell	.10e	2.4	71	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	HowelPt n				154	19⅝	d18	19⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	26	HubellA	1.70	6.2	6	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
34	25½	HubellB	1.70	5.9	7	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30⅛	11⅞	HuskM	.36	1.5	8	16	23½	23½	23½	
11½	7⅛	HudsnGn			5	10	7	d 7	7	— ⅛
133¼	48	HudBO	g2.30			138	105⅜	97½	100½	— 4
9⅛	4⅛	HuntH	.20	3.0	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
91½	38⅝	HuskyO g	1			178	76⅜	72⅞	73⅜	— 4⅝
		— I—I—I —								
9⅜	3½	ICH	.20	3.2	4	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
17½	8⅛	ICM	1e	7.3	11	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	IFS Ind	.18	3.7	4	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17	10⅜	IMC	.28	2.3	4	x5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
11½	8	IRT Pr	.90	8.9	15	26	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
1	⅝	ITI				13	13-16	¾	13-16	
9⅜	6⅜	ImpCh	.48e	5.8		13	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
4⅝	3¼	Impind s			3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
50½	23⅛	ImpOil	g1.40			1032	42⅜	39⅞	41¼	— 1½
2⅝	⅞	InflightSv				38	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	18¼	Instron	.40	1.3	7	23	31⅛	30	30	— ½
1½	⅞	InstrSys			13	744	1⅛	1	1	
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf	.25t	2.5		3	10	10	10	— ¼
17⅝	6½	IntegRes			9	137	13⅞	13	13¼	— ⅜
22¼	7⅝	IntCtyGs	g.32			x850	18⅞	16⅞	17⅝	— 1
18½	10⅞	Intrmk	s.16b	1.0	6	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	2¼	IntBnknt			7	264	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls n			9	81	9⅝	9	9½	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc				21	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅞	5	IntProt	.30	6.0	3	48	5⅛	d 4⅝	5	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	IntSeaw			8	2	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	IntStrtch			16	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅞	InvestFla				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	20	Ionics			12	32	28	26⅞	26⅞	— 1½
28¼	11½	IroqBrd	.36	3.1	12	35	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	3	IrvinInd	.10	2.4	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— J—J—J —								
5½	4⅜	Jaclyn	.40b	8.4	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	10½	Jacobs	.50	3.6	7	28	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen	1.50t	32.	4	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	2	Jetero	.10e	1.8	14	15	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			5	20	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
21¼	4	JuniperP			24	452	17⅜	16½	17⅛	— ½
18½	8¾	Jupiter			3	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		— K—K—K —								
9	5	KTelln	.30e	4.4	11	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Kaisln	.75c			49	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	3⅛	Kallstad n			17	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45½	33½	KnGs pf	4.50	13.		z230	35	34	35	+ ½
6⅝	3⅛	KapokT			17	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅜	11⅝	KayCp	.75b	4.1	7	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
28⅜	10⅝	KenaiCp			21	165	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	9½	Kenwin	.80a	7.3	5	2	11⅛	11	11	
6⅝	3⅞	Key Co	.30	5.2	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25	8⅜	Key Ph	n.03b	.2	63	59	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— 1⅛
1½	¾	Kidde wt				2	15-16	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
4¼	2⅝	KinArk			9	65	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
32⅞	16¼	KingRad	.40	1.6	7	56	25⅜	24½	24⅝	— 1¼
77⅜	20⅞	KirbyEx			12	28	67½	64⅛	64½	— 3¼
4⅝	2	Kit Mfg				1	2	2	2	
29⅛	14⅛	Knogo n			14	59	23⅛	22	22⅛	— 1⅜
5⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr				26	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
5¼	3⅜	LSB	.23t	6.8	6	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.5	15	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	LaMaur	.20	4.2	7	48	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	LaPnt			10	19	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	2½	LakeSh g				241	7	5⅝	5⅞	— 1¼
19	4½	Landmk			139	163	17⅜	16⅛	16⅝	— 1
11½	7⅝	Laneco	.24	2.7	4	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	LazKap	n.40	2.9	6	12	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
20	17½	LeaRnl	s.60	3.5	8	19	17⅜	d17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
5⅜	3	LeePh			25	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19¼	12	LehighP			4	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	LibtyFb	.56t	11.	3	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	LincAm			10	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅜	LloydsE				109	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Lodge	.10e	2.6	11	42	4	3⅞	3⅞	
31	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.3	9	32	23¼	22½	22½	— ½
42⅛	13⅝	LoewT wt				334	37½	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	11½	Logicon				30	18⅝	18	18	— 1
28⅝	14⅝	LoGen	s.55b	3.9	8	14	14	d13⅝	14	— ⅜
28⅜	26⅜	LouisCe	1.64	6.2	5	3	26½	d26½	26½	— ¼
11⅝	3⅝	LundyEl			10	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
11⅛	6⅝	Lydall	.70	10.	5	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6	3	LynchCp			3	28	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Lynnwear				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
6½	4¼	MPO			6	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
7¾	5	Macks	.20	3.1	4	25	6⅝	6½	6½	
5¼	1¼	Macrod			52	319	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19¾	16⅛	MaPS	1.92	13.	4	x6	15½	d15¼	15¼	— ⅛
16¼	10¼	Magood			10	2	11	11	11	— ¼
16¼	11¼	ManrC	s.40b	3.2	8	26	13	12⅜	12⅜	
4 5-16	15-16	Marindq			14	985	2 9-16	2 3-16	2 7-16	— ¼
21⅝	18⅜	Marm pf	2.25	12.		46	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
15⅞	5⅜	Marshln	.66t	5.0	8	14	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	MartPr	.40	4.8	12	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Masind				60	7⅛	d 6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
29	21	MtlRsh	.12	.5	16	56	22¾	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
29	9½	Matrix			24	22	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— 1⅛
5⅝	2⅞	MaulTec	.14	3.0	9	59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	McCro wt				25	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅛	4⅞	McCulO			10	1195	11½	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅜
17⅜	10⅞	McDow	n.13t	1.2	25	20	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	McKeon			3	30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
26½	16⅛	Means	1.32	6.9	7	21	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+ ½
11⅛	8⅛	Medalst	.56	5.6	4	7	10	10	10	
29⅜	20⅛	MediaG	.84	3.5	7	97	24½	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
27⅜	10⅝	Meenan	n.24	1.2	6	15	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
11¾	5⅜	Megalnt	.28	4.9	2	62	5⅜	d 5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
15⅝	11	MEMCo	1	9.4	5	5	11	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	7¼	MercSL	.50b	7.1	3	40	7¼	d 6⅞	7	— ⅜
12⅜	7⅞	MetPro	1.32	12.	9	23	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Metex	.40	4.1	7	18	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
34½	19¼	Metroh	.32	1.1	103	73	29	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Metrocar			20	33	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4	1⅞	MichGen			7	65	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
18⅝	6¼	MichSug	.40	3.1	6	190	14	12⅝	12⅞	— 1⅛
5⅛	2⅝	MichS pf	.24	6.6		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅜	Micklbry	.16	2.8	3	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
23¼	19¼	MidlGls	.40b	4.3	13	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
12½	8⅞	Miller H			6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
92	64	MinP pf	8.90	14.		z10	63	d63	63	— 1
8	4⅝	MissnIT			2	32	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
51	20	MitchlE	s.20	.4	21	700	46⅛	41⅝	44⅝	— 2
24½	13½	MiteCp	.60	3.3	6	4	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
6⅝	4½	MonMg	.44	10.	4	5	4⅛	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
24½	13⅜	Moog	.40b	2.0	8	13	20	19¾	19⅞	— ½
10½	7⅝	MtgGth	.91e	9.7	12	13	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
7	4¼	MortnSh	.32	7.5	3	7	4¼	d 4⅛	4¼	
29⅛	20	MtVMil	1.20a	4.3	4	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
13½	9⅞	MovStr	.60	5.4	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7¾	3⅜	Movielab	.53t	11.	4	44	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ¼
		— N—N—N —								
19	12⅛	NFC	.20	1.3	11	66	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ½
16⅞	5½	Nardo	.24	2.2	8	46	11⅜	10½	10⅞	— 1⅛
17½	10⅝	NCnvSt	n.60	4.1	8	24	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ¼
14⅝	6⅜	NatEdu	.68t	5.9	5	31	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
21	17⅜	NtGasO n			6	18	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
10¼	1⅜	NKinney				179	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅜
11⅛	5¼	NtPatent				158	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	5	NtSecR	.60a	8.0	7	x2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr				5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅞	4⅛	NtSpinn	.30	5.5	4	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅝	NelsLB	.72t	9.6	7	105	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ¼
3⅜	2¼	NestLM	.15e	4.6	30	30	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅞	NHamp	.80a	3.5	6	10	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	Nidria	.06e	3.2	9	93	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38½	10⅝	NMxAr	.30e	1.2	52	22	26⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
11	7⅝	NPinRt	.91	10.	10	x19	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	NProc	.40	10.	6	27	6⅝	6	6	
27¼	20⅝	NYTim	.90	4.5	7	65	20½	d19⅞	20	— ⅜
13⅜	5⅝	NewbE	.50	5.3		20	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
18⅝	10¼	Newcor	s.56	3.6	6	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt				10	½	7-16	7-16	— 1-16
5⅛	2⅝	Nexus			13	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
30⅝	20	NiagFSv	.94	4.8	5	7	20⅛	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
5	3⅛	Nichols	.05r	1.3	4	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Nolex			17	41	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅝	9	Norin	.60	3.6	6	96	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
13	10⅛	Norl pf	1.50	14.		x10	10½	d10⅛	10½	
11½	6½	Nortek	.08	1.3	5	62	6⅝	d 6¼	6¼	— ⅝
30½	15½	NoARoy	.24	1.0	10	30	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	9½	NoCdO g			27	260	18⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅝
13⅛	10½	NoestBk	1.08	10.	4	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
45¼	30½	NIPS pf	4.25	13.		z60	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ½
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			6	39	11⅝	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
46	22⅝	Numac	g.07t			x340	38⅜	34⅞	36⅛	— 1⅞
		— O—O—O —								
12⅞	3¼	OEA	.20e	2.0	16	5	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Oakwd	.72b	.8	5	13	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅝	OhArt	.24	4.8		1	5	5	5	
10	6⅞	Oilaind	.40e	4.7	7	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
75½	31⅝	OOkiep			13	z500	51	49	49¼	— 2½
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH	1a	7.9	3	16	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand			11	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅝	Orrox n			9	137	u 8	d 7¼	7¼	— ⅜
18⅝	13⅛	OSullvn	.80	6.1	4	x2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	OxfordFl			3	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7¾	4¼	OzarkA				34	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
3¼	⅝	PF Ind				61	2⅝	2½	2½	
16⅝	10⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	13.		22	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	14.		8	10	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	8½	PGEpfD	1.25	14.		15	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
13½	8½	PGEpfE	1.25	14.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
13¼	8¼	PGEpfG	1.20	13.		1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
27½	18	PGEpfW	2.57	14.		6	18	18	18	— ¼
25½	15⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	14.		7	16⅝	16½	16½	
27¼	17⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	14.		21	18	17⅜	17¼	— ⅜
28⅛	18	PGEpfS	2.62	14.		8	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛
12½	7⅜	PGEpfH	1.12	14.		84	8	d 7	7⅜	
25⅜	16½	PGEpfR	2.37	14.		1	16½	16½	16½	
21½	13⅝	PGEpfO	2	15.		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
21½	13½	PGEpfM	1.96	14.		2	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
22¼	14⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	14.		5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
12¼	7⅛	PGEpfI	1.09	14.		2	8	8	8	+ ⅜
46	34	PacLt pf	4.40	14.		z100	33⅜	d32½	32½	— 3⅜
46⅜	32	PacLt pf	4.50	14.		z90	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
78⅝	52⅛	PacLt pf	7.64	14.		z100	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ 1⅛
29	15⅛	PacTrst	1.28	5.5	9	10	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— 1¼
54	38	PacPLpf	5	12.		z200	42	42	42	+ 1
31⅝	14⅛	PageP g n				679	24	19¾	20⅛	— 3⅝
36⅝	26	PallCp	s .44	1.3	19	31	33¼	32⅝	33	— ¼
3	1¼	PalomrF			6	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Pantast	.30	8.9	12	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
37¼	13⅞	Paradyn n			25	137	30½	29⅞	30	— ½
6¼	3½	ParaPk				2	5⅛	5	5	
19¼	12⅛	ParkCh	.60a	3.6	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
14⅝	4⅝	ParkEl			11	20	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
42⅝	22	Parsons	s 1	3.1	11	56	32⅝	31⅞	32	
6⅜	5⅛	PatFosh	.10e	1.6	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Patagon	.50t	4.9	4	57	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
14¼	8⅞	PeerTu	.40	4.0	6	7	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2	13-16	PenDix wt				33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	11	PenEM	.80a	3.4	8	18	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
16	12½	PenTr	1.20	9.7	5	5	12½	d12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECp	.73t	25.	21	98	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
24¼	15⅝	PenRE	1.90	9.6	9	11	20½	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	Penril	n .15	1.5	8	52	10⅛	d10	10¼	— ⅜
1⅝	1	Pentron			7	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.3	5	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
23⅜	13	PepCom	.80	5.6	5	23	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	11¼	Perini	.40	2.3	10	3	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
25¼	13⅝	PetLew	s2.16t	11.	13	558	21	19⅛	19½	— 1⅜
13⅝	10	PetLe pf	1.65	15.		147	11	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
10⅝	7⅛	PhilLD	.52r	6.5	4	x8	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
4¼	2	Phoenix			66	63	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	PicNPay	.32	3.3	6	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8½	3⅝	PionrSys			8	298	6⅜	5⅞	6	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	PlonTx	.20l			13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	PitWVa	.56a	12.	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
44⅝	30⅜	PitDM	1.60	3.8	5	6	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
38½	29¼	Pittway	1.65	5.4	6	10	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzain n			10	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
74	21½	PlacrDv	g1.80			76	59⅞	54½	59	— 1½
12⅝	6⅛	PlantInd			23	182	9⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅜
9½	7⅛	PlyGm	.40	5.2	3	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	PneuSc	1a	5.0	9	z500	20	20	20	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Poloron			8	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24	14⅝	PostCp	.50	3.1	8	7	16	16	16	— ⅛
30⅝	15¼	PrairleO g			25	53	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	11⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	8.8	6	x20	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	PrtL pf	2.25	8.7		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
7⅜	4½	PrattRd	.30	6.3	6	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27	17⅝	PrenHa	1.48	8.3	6	61	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	3¼	PresRtB	.05e	1.6	2	14	3¼	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	PrpCT	1.48e	8.7	11	15	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	ProvGas	1	11.		5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅛	4	PrudBld	.24	6.0		57	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
44½	30½	PSCol pf	4.25	13.		z50	31½	31½	31½	
24⅜	15½	PaSP pfC	2.34	15.		2	16	16	16	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	PaSP pfD	2.34	12.		2	19	18⅝	18⅞	
18⅝	9	PulteH	.32	2.5	3	x57	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6½	PuntaG			5	34	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
13⅝	9½	Punta pf	1.10	11.		x28	10	10	10	
9⅝	6⅝	Qualinn	n.50	7.5	2	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
9	2⅝	REDM			7	50	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅜
6	1⅞	RET				68	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
21¼	9½	RHMed	.20a	1.3	8	37	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	RPS			11	38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	RSC	.10	2.5	12	33	4⅛	4	4	
8⅝	5	Rasan	.15e	2.3	7	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
59	13½	RnchEx	.25	.6	16	503	49⅝	41	43½	— 6½
30⅝	18⅝	RangrO s				1839	24⅝	22⅛	23½	— 1¼
29⅝	21½	Ransbrg	s 1	4.0	8	x17	26	25	25	— 1⅛
5⅜	2	RapAm wt				100	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
8¼	2	RathP			11	56	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34⅜	15⅝	RayInd	.44	1.9	17	33	25⅝	23½	23½	— 1⅛
5⅜	2¼	Reading				3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	REInv	1.60	7.0	12	10	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	RlIncT	1.10e	16.		4	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	ReevesT	.90c	22.	10	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	4½	RefaTr	.32	6.1	3	5	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
22⅝	8¼	RegalB	.72	4.1	9	10	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ½
9½	5⅝	RepGyp	s.24	4.2	3	15	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
55	35½	RepNY	2.52	5.9	5	x9	43	41⅞	42½	+ ⅞
24¼	17½	RNY pf	2.12	13.		3	16⅜	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
20	11⅝	ReshCot	.32	2.1	14	74	15½	15	15	— ⅛
54⅝	23¼	ResrtA			4	634	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
22¼	11	Resrt wt				73	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
78½	32⅝	ResrtB			5	z500	38⅛	37½	37½	— 1½
4⅞	2⅝	RestAssc			5	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNoro			9	22	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
38⅝	14⅝	RialOil n			17	87	31⅛	27	27⅝	— 4
9⅝	4	RibletP	.12	2.9	4	28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
34¼	21⅜	RioAlg	g1.50			17	31⅞	30⅜	30⅝	— 1
13⅝	5½	Robntch				19	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Roblin	.12	1.5	48	121	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	Rockway	1b	7.1	5	20	14	13⅜	14	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers	s.12	.6	11	28	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	RoncoT				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	4¼	Rossmr			15	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	RoyPalm				21	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8½	7	Rudick	.42e	6.0	4	2	7	7	7	
8⅛	6⅝	Rudick pf	.56	8.3		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1½	Rusco				64	2¼	2	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp			5	28	3¼	3	3	
16¼	10	Russell	.56	4.7	4	23	12⅛	12	12	
		— S—S—S —								
6⅝	3½	SFM	.24	5.3	225	18	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	SGL	.30b	2.7	6	12	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	SMD			4	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP				6	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
18⅝	11½	Salem	.40a	2.4	9	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2	SCarla	.07r	1.6		15	5	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SDgo pf	.88	15.		17	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ¼
9⅝	6	SDgo pf	.90	15.		11	6⅝	6	6	
10⅜	7	SDgo pf	1	14.		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
77⅝	52	SDgo pf	7.80	15.		z100	53	52	53	+ 1
24	16⅝	SDgo pf	2.47	15.		x4	16⅝	d16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
26	18	SDgo pf	2.68	15.		x7	17⅞	d17⅝	17⅝	
25½	19	SFrRE	1.76	7.7	14	11	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
3	⅝	SFRE wt				112	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
22¼	18	SonJW	1.75	9.4	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Sandate	.50	7.7	9	9	6½	d 6¼	6½	
7	3	Sargent n			85	46	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	SaundrL	s.30	3.3	7	35	9	9	9	
6¼	3	ScheibE			4	28	3	d 2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
24⅜	14¼	Schnuit	1a	4.3	4	32	23¼	23	23	— ¼
17½	2¼	Schiller			7	81	11⅛	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	2½	Schradr			26	13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab	n.30	3.8	8	4	8	8	8	— ⅜
93½	21¾	ScurryR g			12	18	73	64	64	— 11
20¼	16	SbdAM	.40	2.2	5	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅝	6¼	Sealctro	.94t	6.7	7	94	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
1½	13-16	Seaport				4	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
7	3⅝	Searsind			5	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5	3	SecCap			9	112	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅝	SelsDel s			16	58	16⅝	d15¼	15¼	— 1⅜
9⅝	6⅝	Selas	.40	5.6	7	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	SeligAsc			3	41	1⅜	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
13	5⅛	Semtch	.34b	3.4	16	27	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco	.40	5.6	4	18	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	3	Servo			12	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
15½	10	SetonCo	.50b	4.8	3	5	10½	10⅜	10½	
8⅝	5¼	ShaerS	.60e	9.8	4	21	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	Sharon	s.30b	3.8	9	157	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Shawin	.40	8.4	4	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2½	ShelterR			5	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
7	4	Shopwell			7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅝	18⅜	Showbt	1	5.5	6	x13	18⅝	d18	18⅛	+ ⅛
42	20⅝	Sierrcin	.30	.9	13	32	37⅞	35¼	35⅜	— 2½
12	6⅜	Sifco s	.32	2.9	9	7	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
20½	10⅛	Sigma	.40	3.1	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Sikes A	.40a	5.2	3	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	Silvrcst				6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	SimcoS	.25b	6.7	6	1	3⅛	d 3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Solitron			14	162	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
31¼	24⅜	SonderB	.40	1.3	10	5	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
17⅝	9½	SorgPap	.54r	4.6	2	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
9⅞	6	Soundsn	.40	5.3	25	7	7½	7¼	7½	
13⅝	8½	SCEd pf	1.19	14.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
28	21	SCEd pf	2.48	12.		z150	21	d20½	21	
16⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.45	13.		3	11	11	11	— ¼
19⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf	1.30	8.1		2	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
25⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	13.		7	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
24⅜	17	SCEd pf	2.21	13.		3	18	d16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
9⅞	7¼	SwFlBk	.60	8.0	5	44	7⅞	7½	7½	
25⅝	19⅝	SwFIB pf	2.18	11.		4	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9	SpectryR			5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15	7½	Spector	.40e	5.0	7	7	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
8¼	3⅝	Spectro	.19t	2.8		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	4	SpedOP	.20r	5.0	6	7	4⅛	d 3⅞	4	
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer	.20	4.0	8	32	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5½	4⅝	Splentex	.24	4.8	8	1	5	5	5	
28⅝	18⅝	StCoosa	1.60	5.8	7	x10	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
26	9½	StdMetl				165	22	19¼	19¼	— 2¼
33	23⅝	StdShr	2.14t	8.5	5	14	25½	25¼	25¼	— ½
9⅞	5⅝	Stange	.20	3.0	10	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Stanwd			4	9	4½	4⅝	4½	
15⅝	11⅛	StarSup	s.80	6.2	4	13	13⅝	13	13	— ½
9⅛	3½	StorrtHo			5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Steelmt	.28	3.2	4	50	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
23½	17¼	StepnCh	.92	4.1	8	23	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅝
2¼	1	SterlEl			8	30	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
3½	2⅜	SterlExt	.05e	1.8		3	3	2⅜	2¾	— ⅛
3½	2	Stevknit			5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	10	StrutW	.30b	1.2	29	x66	26	25½	26	— ¼
3½	2⅝	SueAnn	.24	8.0	5	7	3	3	3	
17⅜	8⅜	Sunair	.60a	5.4	6	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
96¼	21½	Sundnc	.16b	.2		2065	76½	62⅝	64½	— 14½
10	9	SunJr s	.40	4.4	7	16	9	9	9	
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS	.40b	2.9	7	1	14	14	14	
12¼	5	Supind	s.25	4.8	4	29	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg	.36	5.1	5	x9	7	6⅞	7	
54¼	29⅞	Supron	s .24	.5	29	548	50	48⅛	48⅝	— 2⅜
7¼	3⅛	Susqueh			6	119	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Suspin pf	1	13.		6	7⅝	d 7½	7½	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Synloy	.32b	3.7	9	37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex	1.30	3.6	10	1220	37½	35⅝	36⅛	— 1½
25½	18⅛	Syscos	.52	2.4	7	72	22	21	22	+ ¼
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng			12	195	18	16⅜	17⅝	— ⅜
6½	3⅞	SysPln	.24	4.4	4	92	6	5½	5½	— ¼
		— T—T—T —								
9⅛	4⅝	TEC	.08	1.8	5	8	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
4	2	TFI			5	104	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅜
22⅝	12⅝	TabPd	.20	1.1	7	24	18⅛	18	18	+ ¼
14	8	TandB	.40	3.4	6	3	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9	5	Tannet	.28b	5.6	5	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Tasty	1.20b	12.		4	10⅛	10	10	
5⅝	1⅞	TechSym			11	121	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	TechOp			8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
3¼	1⅜	TechTp				31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9½	4½	Tectrol	.24	3.7	5	15	6½	6⅜	6½	
84¼	32⅝	TelonR			56	23	65	59	59	— 6½
35⅝	17½	Telflex	.50	1.7	11	46	30	28⅛	29	— 1⅜
22¼	10⅝	Telscl			9	44	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s			8	6	5⅛	4⅞	5	
4⅝	1⅞	Tensor			4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC			32	279	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
13½	5¼	TetraT				17	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13⅝	7½	TexlAir	.16	1.9	1	x146	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	35	TxPL pf	4.56	12.		z150	37	36	37	+ 2
2⅜	½	ThorCp				58	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Thorofar	.04e	1.0	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	ThreD	.20b	5.3	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	17¼	Thriftm	1.40	5.8	3	3	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
7½	3	Tidwell			3	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
8⅜	4⅝	TobKfz	n.25	4.4	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
83⅛	57	TolEd pf	8.32	15.		z50	57	d56	56	— 2
76⅝	63	TolEd pf	7.76	12.		z100	63	63	63	
8⅝	3	ToppsG				16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
17½	12⅞	TorInCp	1	6.8	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	17⅛	TotlPet	s.32		13	540	26¼	23⅝	24⅛	— 2⅛
21⅝	10⅞	TotPet wt				151	17⅝	15⅞	16¼	— 1⅝
3⅜	2⅝	TownCtry			7	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15½	Towner s			55	69	16⅝	15½	16	+ ⅜
7⅜	3½	Traflar	.12	2.7		48	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux	.10e	1.6	7	56	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	TranDil	.05e	.4		149	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	5⅜	TrnsTec	n.24	3.5	9	44	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅝
8⅛	4⅜	Tredwy	.20	3.1	8	3	6⅜	6½	6½	
13	7¼	TriSM	.80	8.9	4	x7	9⅝	9	9	
15⅝	9⅝	TrlaCp	.20	2.2	6	x12	9	d 9	9	— ⅛
24⅝	8½	TritOil n			130	445	17⅝	16	16⅝	— ½
41⅝	22⅝	TritOil pf	1.96	6.8		21	29⅝	27¼	28¼	— 1¼
10⅝	6¼	TubaMx s			13	508	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr	.28	5.3	6	31	3⅞	d 3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
15⅝	9	U&I			62	10	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	— ¼
7¼	3⅝	UNA	.28	5.3	3	27	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
12⅝	5¼	URS	.40	3.8	9	55	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
8¼	5¼	Unimax			2	20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	6½	Unimax pf				3	7	7	7	— ¼
23⅝	12½	UAirPd	.68	3.8	11	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
2½	1⅜	UnFoods	.15e	9.2	20	279	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	UNatCp			34	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8¾	6¼	UNtCp pf				5	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
12½	8⅞	UnRltT	.93e	10.	10	27	9½	9¼	9⅛	— ⅜
8	5	URepln	.23r	4.6		9	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3	USAir wt				23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
40½	27	USAir pf	3	10.		1	29	29	29	
16¼	10⅝	USFlltr	.36	2.8	6	91	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅜
5⅛	2¼	USRdium			18	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
7¼	4⅞	UnivClg	.05	.8	4	9	6	6	6	— ⅛
27½	13⅝	UnivRs	.32	1.5	14	186	22⅝	21¼	21⅜	— 1⅜
		— V—V—V —								
16	7⅝	Valmac	.20j			13	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
10	6½	Valspar	.44	5.1	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	ValueL	.07e	1.8		154	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	
23⅝	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.9	7	18	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
12¼	5⅝	Vernitrn	.10	1.1	7	198	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
7¼	3⅝	Vertiple			5	35	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Viatech				10	2	2	2	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE			4	8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Vishay	.53t	5.2	8	30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	VisualG	.16	2.8	11	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6	2⅝	VolMer	.12e	2.6	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Vaplex	.52	5.8	6	10	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
7⅛	4⅝	VulcCp	.24	4.5	3	20	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2½	WTC				32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	5.4	6	26	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq				4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
37⅝	18⅝	Walnaco	s.12	.4	52	672	30⅛	27	29¼	— 2
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr	n.10e	.4	9	94	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
25	18	Walco	.80b	3.6	6	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
8⅝	4	WallcS	.28	5.0	6	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
40	17	Wang B	s.16	.5	24	362	36⅝	34⅜	35⅝	— 1⅜
40⅝	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.2	24	40	37¼	35⅜	35⅝	— 1⅛
13⅝	8⅞	WardsCo	.20	1.8	5	9	11	11	11	
2⅜	1½	WshHm			5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅝	18⅝	WshPost	.44	2.4	10	23	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	22¾	WRIT	2.32	7.5	15	23	31⅝	31	31	
8⅝	5⅛	Watsco	.30	4.8	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd	n1.17t	4.8	15	116	25⅝	24½	24½	— 1
5⅝	2⅝	Weiman				10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	13⅝	WeldTu	s.30	2.1	6	58	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	4	Wellco	.12e	2.7		2	4½	4½	4½	
10	7	WescoFn	.42	5.6	5	16	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
48⅝	40½	WTex pf	4.40	11.		z150	39⅝	d39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
36⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn g	s.70	2.4		248	29	26¼	29	+ ⅜
38⅝	15	WstFin	.52	3.6	2	x89	15⅛	d14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	4	WhitCbl	.20	5.0		4	4	4	4	
11⅝	4⅜	Whitehall			12	98	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅜
18⅝	5⅝	Wichita	.45t	3.2	47	138	15⅛	13⅝	14	— 1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n			2	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24⅝	12½	Wmhous	.70	4.2	8	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	WilsnB				18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
25¼	12½	Wincorp	.40	2.1	42	19	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅜
10½	8⅝	Winkim	.44	5.0	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3	2	WolfHB	.20e	8.4	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm	.60	6.5	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
12¼	5⅝	WkWear	.44	4.6	6	103	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
24	16¼	WrEngy n			50	496	18	17⅛	17⅛	
24½	13¼	Wrathr	.05e	.3		56	16⅜	15⅝	16	— ⅜
6½	⅝	WrightH g				287	3⅝	3¼	3 5-16	— ¼
18	11	Wynns s	.48	3.2	7	55	15⅝	14⅝	15	— 1⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn	.72b	5.8	5	45	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —								
16⅝	5⅝	Zimmer	.36	6.4	5	14	6	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. l—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, March 10, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	77¼	78¼
Argentina 9⅞-84	76½	77½
Ashland 7½-82	89½	90½
Australia 8⅝-91	71¼	72¼
Australia 8⅝-92	66	67
Avco 10¼-87	74	77
BTokyo 7⅝-84	76½	77½
Barclays 8½-92	69	70
BCHyd. 7¾-85	74¾	75¾
Bell Can 7⅝-87	70	71
Beneficial 9⅝-87	77⅝	78⅝
BFCE 8⅝-83	85¼	86¼
Canpac 9⅝-89	77½	78½
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	79⅝	80⅝
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	74¼	75¼
Charbonas 8⅝-81	93	94
CNT 9½-86	79⅝	80⅝
Comalco 10¼-91	77	78
Cons. Foods 7½-91	70½	
Continental 9⅝-86	79½	80½
Dome Pet. 10-94	72½	73½
Dominion 10¼-84	86	87
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	72¼	73¼
DSM 8⅝-88	76	77
E E C 8⅝-82	86¼	87¼
E E C 7⅝-84	77¾	78¾
E C S 9-93	67	68
E C S 8⅝-97	63	64
EdF 9⅝-86	80½	81½
E I B 8-84	79	80
E I B 8⅝-93	66½	67½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	85¼	86¼
Eurofima 8½-83	86	87
E D C 9⅝-84	83½	84½
Finland 9½-86	80	81
Genstar 10-89	76¼	77¼
GMAC 9¼-86	79¼	80¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	74¼	75¼
Gould 9⅝-85	82½	83½
GTE 9⅝-89	76½	77½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	79	81
Home Oil 9½-86	79	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	73½	74½
ISE Cnda 9-82	87	89
I T T 9½-89	74	75
Kennecott 9½-86	77½	78½
Kidde W. 8½-85	76	77
Kockums 8-83	88¾	89½
Manitoba 8⅝-83	84¾	85¾
Manitoba 9½-89	76	77
Michelin 10-94	70½	71½
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	79⅝	80⅝
NatWest 9-86 (Jlv)	83¾	84¾
NBrunswick 9-83	86	87
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	72	73
Newfoundld 10-94	72¼	73¼
NZealand 8½-83	83¾	84¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	68¾	69¾
Norway 9½-84	84¼	85¼
NScotia 9⅝-89	76	77
Occidental 10¼-84	85½	86½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	71½	72½
Penney JC 8½-83	82½	83½
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	82¾	84¾
Pepsico 9¼-84	84	85
Portland 10-84	85¾	86¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	69¼	70¼
Queb. Pro. 9-95	63½	64½
Saabscania 8½-89	68	69
Shell 8-86	81	82
Shell 7½-87	78¼	79¼
Stind 8⅝-88	80½	81½
StatOil 9⅝-89	76¾	77¾
Sweden 9⅝-84	84	85
Transocean 8-86	84	85
Unilever 9⅝-87	77½	78½
UnOil 7½-87	82	83
UnBis 9-89	72½	74½
Utah 8-87	82¼	83¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	71	72
Warner L. 9-84	82	83
BroadHale 4¾-87	59½	61½
Canon 6¾-94	91	92½
Carnation 4-88	58½	60½
CIBA G. 4-94	70½	72½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	71½	73½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	117	119
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	91	93
Cummins 6¼-86	77	79
Dartind 4⅝-87	62½	64½
EastKodak 4½-88	63	65
Ford 6-86	72½	74½
Ford 5-88	60	62
Galveston 8¾-94	107½	109½
GenElec 4¼-87	70½	72½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	79½	81½
Gillette 4⅝-87	60	62
GulWestn 5-88	93	95
Honda 5½-89	83	84½
Honeywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	100½	101½
INA 6-97	83½	85½
ISE 6¼-89	77½	79½
ITT 4⅝-87	60½	62½
Lear 8-89	99½	101½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	77	79
Nabisco 5¼-88	89	91
Owens Ill 4½-87	91½	93½
PenneyJC 4½-87	60	62
RCA 5-88	64	66
Revlon 4⅝-87	90½	92½
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	99½
Squibb 4¼-87	74½	76½
Texaco 4½-88	83½	85½
Texas 7½-93	68	70
Tyco 8½-88	133	135
UBS 5-89	90½	92½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	83½	85½
WarnLamb 4½-87	61½	63½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	60½	62½
Xerox 5-88	60½	62½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	62½	64½
BBC 4¼-93	76	78
Beatrice 6¼-91	88½	90½
Beatrice 4½-92	68½	70½
Beecham 6¾-92	98	99½
Boots 6⅝-93	100	101½
Borden 6¾-91	79½	81½
Borden 5-92	67½	69½

Bondtrade Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	84.776	72.805
Previous	84.759	71.939

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 10, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9795	4.39	109.55 *	46.865 *	0.2362	—	6.758 *	114.62 *	35.06 *
Brussels (a)	29.355	64.965	16.2368	6.9363	3.492 *	14.8073	—	16.965	5.1925
Frankfurt	1.8077	4.007	—	42.74 *	2.155 x	91.28 *	6.159 *	104.52 *	31.97 *
London (b)	2.2179	—	4.00925	9.385	1,858.00	4.395	65.10	3.834	12.527
Milan	838.56	1,859.90	464.56	198.60	—	423.80	28.63	485.97	148.71
New York	—	2.2197	0.5527	0.2364	0.1192 *	0.5046	0.034	0.5765	0.1771
Paris	4.227	9.367	233.93 *	—	5.037 x	213.53 *	14.423 *	244.75 *	74.88 *
Zurich	1.7295	3.8335	95.6239 *	40.8962 *	0.2062	87.3485 *	5.8917 *	—	30.7485 *
ECU	1.3851	0.6249	2.5014	5.8519	1,161.38	2.7398	40.5826	2.393	7.8146

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0331	Belgian fin. franc	30.22	2.046	Irish £	0.4888	0.0773	Schilling	12.9415
0.8604	Canadian $	1.1622	0.0253	Israeli £	39.535	0.4572	Singapore $	2.187
0.177	Danish krone	5.651	3.6232	Kuwaiti dinar	0.276	0.2331	Swedish krona	4.29
0.0208	Escudo	48.8586	0.1994	Norw. krone	5.016	0.2672	U.A.E. dirham	3.743
0.2623	Fin. mark	3.813	0.0148	Peseta	67.625	0.004	Yen	247.58
0.2018	Hong Kong $	4.9545	0.2994	Saudi Riyal	3.34			

£ Sterling: 1.08575 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

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Tokyo Exchange

March 10, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	183	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	169
Asahi Glass	350	Mitsubi Chem.	212
Canon	579	Mitsubi Corp.	746
Dai Nip. Print	495	Mitsubi Elec	185
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	345
Fuji Photo	459	Mitsukoshi	390
Hitachi	241	Nippon Elec.	373
Honda Motor	534	Nippon Steel	118
C. Itoh	448	Sharp	544
I.H.I.	136	Sony Corp	1,530
Japan Air L.	2,540	Sumitomo Bank	413
Kansai El. Pwr.	818	Sumitomo Chem.	128
Kao Soap	375	Sumitomo Metal	130
Kawasaki Stee!	119	Taisho Marine	252
Kirin Brewery	385	Takeda	458
Komatsu	338	Teijin	141
Kubota	358	Tokyo Marine	560
Matsu EL Ind.	647	Toray	210
Matsu E. Wks	515	Toyota	771

New index: 449.81; Previous: 455.71

Nikkei-DJ index: 6,587.16; Previous: 6,633.34

European Gold Markets

March 10, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	602.00	585.00	—24.00
Zurich	612.50	593.50	—9.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	606.75	605.71	—7.56

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	May 80	Aug. 80	
650	28.00-33.00	—.—	November calls start on 5th May 1980
670	22.00-27.00	—.—	
690	17.00-22.00	52.00-59.00	
710	14.00-18.00	45.00-52.00	
730	12.00-16.00	38.00-45.00	

Gold Bullion 613.00-618.00

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 10, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

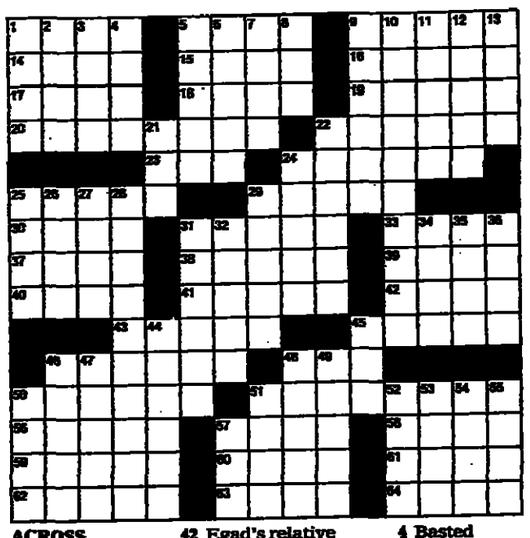
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 659.70
—(d) Conbar	SF 669.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 682.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 810.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.49
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.09
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$11.01
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$8.81
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.805
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$22.08
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.70
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$28.04
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 291.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 588.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 57.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 64.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 118.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 500.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 17.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 59.70
EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd	$1.79
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$36.30
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$49.42
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$19.44
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$32.94
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$46.40
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$18.93
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£18.29
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$41.98
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 12.49
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.45
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.85
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$13.20
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$12.93
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$67.14
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$26.86
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 494.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 275.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.87
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$50.84
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est	SF 1,308.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,036.09
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 350.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 51.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 318.80
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 231.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 60.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 69.82
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 22.75
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 53.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 62.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 138.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 100.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 58.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.50
—(d) Romelac-Invest	SF 412.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 365.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 204.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 34.47
—(d) Unifonds	DM 15.63
—(d) Unirak	DM 47.60
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 52.56
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.35
—(d) Europafonds	DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$11.54
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$998.69
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.64
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 111.20
(w) CAMIT	$9.97
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$16.82
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,342.00
(d) Cartbica Open-End Fund	$262.49
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.95
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,228.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.05
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.19
(w) D.G.C.	$50.76
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.28
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$20.56
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$26.10
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,128.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$6,358.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$220.59
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 155.60
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 62.82
(d) Fonditalia	$16.32
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 27.19
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.52
(w) Houssmann Hldgs. NV	$433.50
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$111.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$120.34
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.35
(w) Intermarket Fund	$172.89
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$20.77
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 31.60
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$60.31
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund	$11.48
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.39
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$79.81
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$40.39
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,368.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$14.06
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$28.36
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$72.76
(w) Luxfund	$33.87
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.57
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$0.70
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.32 *
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.11 *
(w) N.A.M.F.	$93.12
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$34.31
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,066.00
(d) Renta Fund	$56.82
(d) Rentinvest	LF 758.80
(d) Safe Fund	$4.24
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.83
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 51.85
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$17.07
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 87.40
(w) Talent Global Fund	$14.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$52.64
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$72.35
(w) Transpacific Fund	$29.69
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 52.00
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$4.54
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$99.12
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$442.50
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$19.05
(w) Worldwide Securities	$100.58
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,257.23

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 ——Bronson Alcott
5 Kind of defense
9 Elected
14 Peregrinate
15 Arrived at an airport
16 Jeweler's glass
17 Freshly
18 Unemployed
19 Prospero's prankster
20 Tale of Elsa and her pride
22 "Our Gal" or Billy
23 "——the ramparts . . ."
24 Expel, as an attorney
25 Faye or Marble
29 Jury list
30 Pedestal part
31 Enraged
33 Jet
37 Asseverate
38 Extend a subscription
39 Publius Ovidius——
40 Statistician's middle
41 Arabian nobles
42 Egad's relative
43 Refreshing; bracing
45 Gridiron official, informally
46 Venus is one
48 Omega's English counterpart
50 Expunges
51 Razed
56 Museum trunks
57 Press
58 Drug-yielding plant
59 Conducted an interview
60 Hoarfrost
61 Spanish Surrealist
62 Pioneer in electricity
63 What to do with a quoit
64 Earl of Avon

DOWN

1 Basra native
2 Prefix for tone or gram
3 Take—— (assume control)
4 Basted
5 Neighbor of Tanzania
6 Less youthful
7 Luxor's river
8 Summer in St.-Lô
9 Sentence segment
10 Amphibole
11 "A Dog of Flanders" author
12 Young blade
13 Slippery
21 Hannibal, to a Roman
22 Tendons
24 Librarian's device
25 Furniture style
26 Bathe
27 Impression
28 Golden Bantam inflorescence
29 Terror
31 Pappas and Castle
32 Dunning word
34 Type of pigeon
35 Glacial ridges
36 Part of N.B.
44 Lake near Syracuse
45 Buddhist sect
46 Ordinary language
47 Sprees
48 Climbs noisily, as a plane
49 Coastal fliers
50 Coup d'——
51 Chamber-music piece
52 Myra Hess, for one
53 Rank
54 Donned
55 Advertising light
57 N.Y.C. subway

Solution to Previous Puzzle

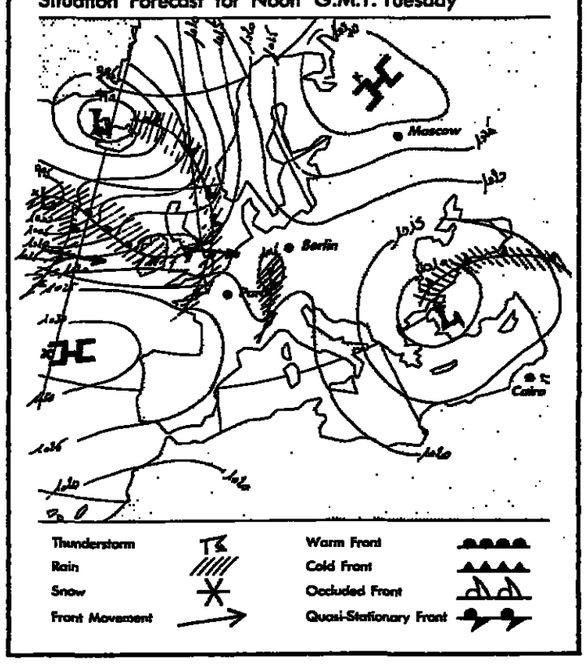
G	A	L		A	B	B	A	S		S	P	O T
A	M	O	S		P	E	A	L	E		I	O N A
S	E	C	U	R	I	T	Y	B	L	A	N	K E T
P	R	I	N	C	E	S	S			R	A	T S
			R	A	C	Y		M	I	M	I	
S	T	R	I	F	E		P	A	C	A		T W O
P	E	A	S			P	I	N	E	D		R I P
U	N	D	E	R	C	O	V	E	R	A	G	E N T
B	O	A		E	L	I	O	T			L	A C E
E	R	R		V	A	S	T		A	B	A	T E D
		A	I	D	E		O	R	E	S		
	S	P	E	E		O	C	T	A	G	O	N S
T	H	R	O	W	I	N	T	H	E	T	O	W E L
N	O	O	N		D	I	R	E	R		W	E R E
T	E	S	S		A	L	A	R	Y		B	O D

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair	MADRID	12	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Showers	MILAN	15	59	Foggy
ATHENS	14	57	Overcast	MONTREAL	−2	28	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair	MOSCOW	−4	21	Overcast
BELGRADE	4	39	Foggy	MUNICH	5	41	Showers
BERLIN	2	36	Snow	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	NICE	16	61	Fair
BUCHAREST	4	43	Foggy	OSLO	2	36	Foggy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	Rain
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast	ROME	17	63	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Showers	STOCKHOLM	−2	28	Snow
EDINBURGH	6	43	Overcast	TEHRAN	15	59	Fair
FLORENCE	15	59	Fair	TEL AVIV	19	66	Foggy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Foggy	TOKYO	9	48	Showers
GENEVA	7	45	Foggy	TUNIS	16	61	Fair
HELSINKI	−5	23	Foggy	VIENNA	4	39	Showers
HOUSTON	23	75	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	Foggy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Rain	WASHINGTON	13	55	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast	ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Fair				
LONDON	8	46	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Report Finds 10% in Every Office Are Troublemakers for Co-Workers

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP) — In every office about 10 percent of the employees are "relentlessly difficult" to work with, a California management consultant says in the current issue of Time Magazine.

The magazine said that Robert Bramson, after studying 400 office managers and other workers, found that office staffers fall into three categories: 10 percent are troublemakers, 70 percent are unable to cope with the troublemakers and 20 percent are not bothered by them.

He described five types of troublemakers. First, the hostile-aggressives include the "Sherman tanks," or pushy types, the "snipers" who use sarcasm or irony and the "exploders."

Second are the complainers who "lace their speech with 'always' and 'never.' " Third, he said, are the indecisive troublemakers: The "analysts" who are afraid of making a mistake and the "be nicers" who are afraid of making enemies.

Fourth are the unresponsive troublemakers, "too frightened, confused or hostile to discuss matters." And fifth are the know-it-alls. They include the "real experts who are right about 75 percent of the time, and the phony experts who are inept and usually wrong."

PEANUTS



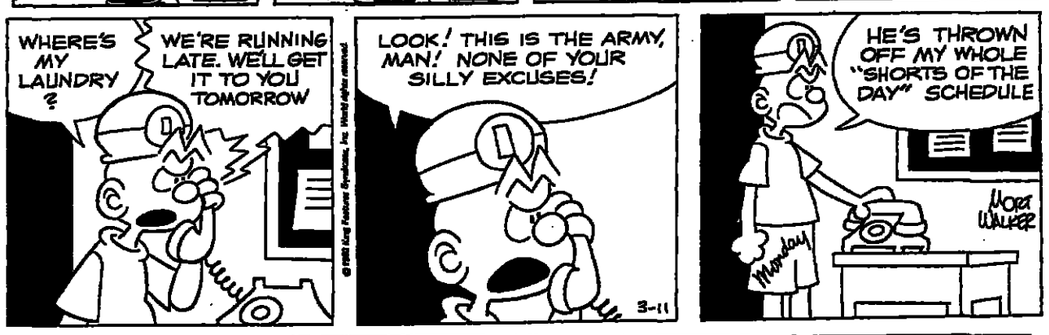
B.C.



BLONDIE



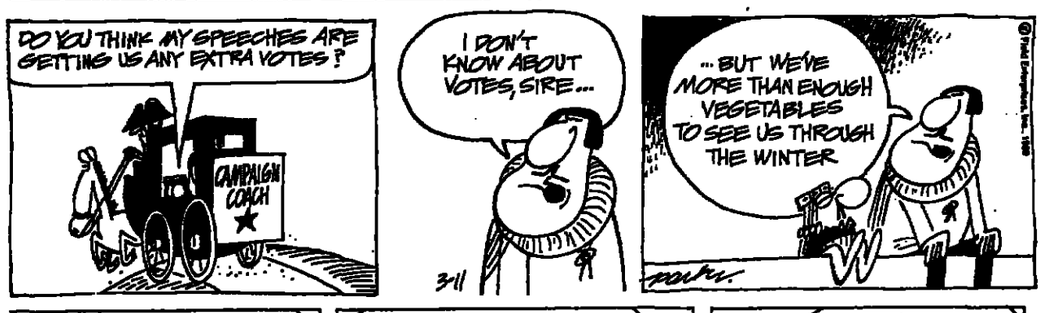
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PUTIL

NORIG

BETHIL

ORCEAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OXIDE SKUNK COMEDY BARREL
Answer: The first thing he always digs up, when asked to start work on the garden—AN EXCUSE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

UP AND DOWN WITH THE ROLLING STONES

The Inside Story

By Tony Sanchez. Morrow. Paper. 309 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Michael Zwerin

TONY SANCHEZ was Keith Richard's employee for eight years, and his view of the Rolling Stones has the ring of (awful) truth to it.

As Sanchez tells it, it is not a pretty tale.

Friendships are betrayed: "Keith got a kick out of tape-recording telephone conversations. He'd lead people on, encouraging them, for instance, to criticize Mick, and then he would play the tape for Mick . . ."

Women are used like paper plates: "When Joe [Monk, a friend] was out auditioning for a new play, [Keith] leaped into his Bentley with [Joe's] girl, and they raced off to the Lake District together . . ." Later, Monk said to Keith Richard: "Don't worry, man, you're welcome to her." When Anita Pallenberg, with whom Richard was living at the time, returned from Switzerland, "Keith promptly turned around and threw the girl out."

Innocence is corrupted: "Keith and Anita had a penchant for offering cocaine to the giggly, naive maids and nannies who came and went in a never-ending stream . . . Anita would take to charging them for their supplies. 'Don't worry,' she'd say. 'I'll just knock it off your wages.' "

While Jagger tamed his obsession for cocaine when he realized it might ruin his looks, the pope does not think of God as often as Keith Richard thinks of dope, according to Sanchez. As Sanchez tells it, Richard apparently spends all his time craving it, scoring it, or being too stoned to do anything else but crack up his car — and occasionally play guitar. "I only get ill when I give up drugs," says Richard.

Seeing Richard shoot up a batch of heroin that almost killed Marshall Chess (a relatively straight businessman before he came into the orbit of the Stones) the night before, Sanchez realizes: "The risk of death is less important than the risk of not getting a fix."

The question arises: Why did Sanchez write this book? He was a friend and employee; he was the one bringing the dope to Richard (though he repeatedly denies being a dealer). Why is he blowing the whistle? The answer appears obvious. Money. Greed is contagious.

Mick Taylor, the guitarist who replaced self-destructive, doomed Brian Jones, began to "slide into the same abyss" when he found his ideas and textures incorporated into the Stones' material without attribution. Jagger and Richard "refused to acknowledge his contribution by granting a single songwriting credit," according to Sanchez. "[Taylor] felt — just as Brian had — that he was being ill-used. Mick and Keith wanted the distinction and . . . the royalties from being the Stones' sole songwriters." A quiet, sober family man when he joined the band, Taylor is divorced and living with a coke dealer by the time he leaves, says Sanchez.

Jagger apparently wasn't kidding when he sang "Sympathy for the Devil." Sanchez tells of a period of infatuation with writer/black magician Aleister Crowley, who once baptized a toad as Jesus Christ and then crucified it. For a while, Anita Pallenberg carried a string of garlic with her everywhere, "even to bed," to ward off vampires. But Jagger grew bored with the "mumbo jumbo of satanism. It was power that fascinated him, the ability to control individuals, audiences, even societies . . ."

Jagger recently attended a campaign party for Edward Kennedy. Kennedy is courting the youth vote. Does Jagger still influence that vote? Is it possible that these revelations will not diminish that influence? Is it really so square to say that this is all rather scary?

Jagger toyed with the idea ning for Parliament. In the ning the revolutionary phi expressed in his songs was enough, according to S though "later he had grow fond of capitalism as first c lion, then the next poured bank account."

Sanchez analyzes the love sight between Mick and who would become Mrs. "They were twins. Mick co this woman because she wa looked the same, thought th and making it with her was t est he could possibly get to al: making love to himself."

A few pages before the e resisting junk for years, writes: " 'Thank you, tha thank you,' I breathed as I slid the ice-cold needle arm."

It is a frightening Heroin has been described way poor people can go o tion." But these are anyth poor people, and they are o tion nine months a year. W about our society that comp and rich alike to escape price? What are our pros these are our winners?

Drummer Charlie Watts a sist Bill Wyman are hard tioned by Sanchez. They m most be in another band. A ly, they are both reasonat anced people who comparatively sane lives. B people make boring copy.

"Up and Down . . . " thing but boring — it is e too badly written in places ing Sanchez the benefit doubt, it can be taken as a as a statement against the " eration." It indicates where self-indulgence can lead. A Ram Dass has said: Drugs simply because "sooner or la have to come down."

On the other hand, the m of these characters, as portra Sanchez, is so low it is entire ceivable that Jagger and Rich lowed the book to be publis cause they have a percentage

Michael Zwerin covers ja pop music for the Internation ald Tribune.

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

SQUEEZE play is usually treated by the textbooks as a matter of pure technique, but there are often psychological considerations. The declarer is watching for discomfort — an indication that a defender has been squeezed — which may enable him to avoid guessing. And a defender must try to find the right discards like a player without a care in the world. Consider for example the diagramed deal.

Players, holding a flat distribution, who make a habit of raising no-trump directly would have gained here, for West would have led the spade queen. This would have allowed the declarer to score three tricks in that suit. The actual Stayman auction informed West that South held four spades, so he led the club queen.

The declarer held up his club ace until the third round and spade eight, covered by t and the king. A spade was le ten, and West won with and shifted to the heart ten took the heart queen, lea lead in dummy in this positi

NORTH
♠6
♡A82
◇J75
♣—

WEST
♠Q2
♡9
◇10842
♣—

EAST
♠—
♡J74
◇Q63
♣K

SOUTH
♠A7
♡K6
◇AK9
♣—

South now led a spade fro my, and East was stuck squee red-suit discard would give nick, and the discard of m winner would make the pois vious to South. He could th either red suit to give East th and force a losing return other red suit.

East gave himself the best by throwing a diamond — it with sufficient nonchala fool South. Placing the di queen on his left, he tried wrong end play by taking th ace, the heart king, the h and the diamond ace.

The contract was still m when he played his last spade ing West to break diamond true to his misreading of th tion, he put up the diamond dummy for down one.

NORTH
♠K83
♡AQ82
◇J75
♣863

WEST
♠QJ92
♡109
◇10842
♣QJ10

EAST
♠54
♡J7643
◇Q63
♣K752

SOUTH (D)
♠A1087
♡K65
◇AK9
♣A94

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♠	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club queen.

Quisling's Widow Bequeaths Estate To Assist Poor

OSLO (Reuters) — The wi the man whose name became ternational symbol for treac World War II has left a w may persuade Norwegians to the past.

The will of Maria Quisling died in January, bequeathed tate of $400,000 plus a collec controversial paintings for tablishment of a charitable f tion for the poor.

However, publication of awakened 40-year-old memo Vidkun Quisling, Norway's w Nazi leader. Norwegians hav ed to the will more in pity th ger with disclosure that Qu widow spent her final years i tion behind wartime blacko tains.

The paintings, some attrib Renoir, Rembrandt and Bo could be worth a fortune if g but there is a question whether they were illegally re to her after Quisling's proper confiscated by the governmen

Mrs. Quisling also left doc belonging to her husband, she hoped would help clear which has come to mean in many languages.

هكذا من الأصل

Stenmark Wins Slalom; Regains World Cup Lead

[...]TINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, [...] 10 (AP) — Ingemar Sten[...] of Sweden today finished [...] of Aleksander Zhirov, a Rus[...] to win the next-to-last slalom [...] of the men's World Cup [...]

[...]mark, a double gold medalist [...] Olympics at Lake Placid, re[...] the lead in the overall Cup [...]ings with 200 points, a two-[...] margin over Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein. Stenmark has now earned the maximum number of points allowable to him under World Cup rules.

Wenzel dropped out of the race in this Italian Dolomite resort in the first heat when he missed a gate.

"I pushed too hard because I sought a victory and I found myself on the wrong ski at a difficult passage," Wenzel explained. "I will be more cautious in the giant slalom." Wenzel needs only to finish sixth or better in tomorrow's giant slalom to surpass Stenmark and clinch the World Cup.

Stenmark was clocked in a total time of 1 minute, 30.92 seconds, with heat times of 46.77 and 44.15 seconds. Zhirov had 47.09 and 44.23 for a total of 1:31.32.

Christian Orlainsky of Austria took third place in 1:31.37. Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia, who clocked the fastest time in the first run, was disqualified for missing the 17th gate on the 64-gate course and did not start in the second run, with 54 gates.

Karl Trojer of Italy, clocking the fastest second run in 44.04 seconds, fought back to fourth place in 1:31.51 after lagging 15th in the first heat.

Steve Mahre, an American, fought back from 13th in the first heat to gain fifth place in 1:31.60.

MEN'S SLALOM

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:30.92.
2. Aleksander Zhirov, Soviet Union, 1:31.32.
3. Christian Orlainsky, Austria, 1:31.37.
4. Karl Trojer, Italy, 1:31.51.
5. Steve Mahre, U.S., 1:31.60.
6. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 1:31.80.
7. Frank Woerndl, West Germany, 1:31.81
7. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 1:31.81
9. Klaus Heidegger, Austria, 1:31.86.
10. Lars Goran Halvarsson, Sweden, 1:31.87.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Stenmark, 200 points.
2. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 198.
3. Anton Steiner, Austria, 130.
4. Phil Mahre, U.S., 125.
5. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 114.
5. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland, 114.
7. Herbert Plank, Italy, 91.
8. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 87.
9. Ken Read, Canada, 79.
9. Hans Enn, Austria, 79.

Howe Fulfills Long Held Wish, Plays With Sons in NHL Game

[...]OSTON, March 10 (UPI) — Gordie Howe fulfilled a dream last [...]ght by playing in an NHL game with his sons, Mark and Marty. [...]t there may not be many such games left for the 51-year-old [...]andfather.

The Hartford Whaler coach, Don Blackburn, was asked if the [...]der Howe would play beyond Wednesday night's visit to Detroit, [...]ere Gordie Howe labored for 25 years. Blackburn thought for a [...]oment, then said nothing. But he rolled his eyes and grimaced.

Whether it was his next to last game or not, Gordie Howe was [...]eased with his family's part in Hartford's 1-1 tie with the Bruins. "[...] just don't know what took so long," Gordie said, smiling. "This [...]as how it started back when they were kids, the three of us togeth[er]. It was nice having them out there."

The dream of playing with his sons in the NHL has served as a [...]nic to Howe. "This is the reason why I came out of retirement and [...] the reason why I came back this season. It's a dream come true. [...]e wished for this to happen for eight years and we finally got a [ch]ance," he said. The debut of the family as a unit was delayed [be]cause of a broken wrist suffered by Marty earlier in the season.

When the Howe trio skated on the ice for the first time as a unit [in] the second period, the elder Howe was filled more with apprehen[si]on than emotion. "I was just hoping that they [the Bruins] [w]ouldn't score," he said. "I felt that I had to go like hell to keep up [w]ith them. Really, I wasn't worried, because they're good players [a]nd they played well."

With this the last dream in a career filled with fulfilled dreams, [H]owe was asked what, if anything, was left. "I still have grandchil[d]ren," he said, grinning.

[M]iller Captures Inverrary [B]y 2 Over Lietzke, Coody

By James Tuite

[...]ORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., [Mar]ch 10 (NYT) — Johnny Miller, [...] didn't believe he could do it, [...] the Inverrary Golf Classic in [...]h convincing fashion yesterday [...]r he could not deny his ability [...]n to himself.

With a 14-under-par score of 274 [...] 72 holes, the 1973 winner of the [U.]S. Open halted a downward skid [int]errupted by one PGA Tour victo[ry] — four years ago.

He charged ahead yesterday — if [an]yone can be described as charg[ing] ahead in a sport that moves at [suc]h a leisurely pace — from a pack [of h]ungry runners-up. When the di[ng] had settled, Miller was two [stro]kes ahead of Bruce Lietzke and [Cha]rles Coody for the $54,000 first [...].

[B]oth Lietzke, who shot a 65, and [Coo]dy, who got a 67, agreed on one [thin]g: There is no one else they['d] rather see win than the Gold[en] Boy from California, who in [...] and 1974 gave the Professional [Gol]fers Association two of its most [...]ing years.

[M]iller faltered to a 70 today be[cau]se of some putts that went awry. "[If] my putts had gone," he said, "I [mig]ht have gone off and left the [...]. I would have shot a 64 today."

[L]ietzke said that Miller did not [...]n to have that "extra trait" that [Jack] Nicklaus and Tom Watson [...] to stay up there for year after [...].

"[B]ut now I think we're beginning [to se]e the old-time Miller," he said, "[s]o once he gets in front, likes to [stay] there. He let his game deter[iorat]e a little bit. He became com[plac]ent. He got to the top and [didn']t know where to go after that. [He] just didn't know how to stay [...]e."

Miller didn't argue with that evaluation. He has said that his early success came too fast, that he "skipped a couple of rungs" moving up. He plans to move more slowly now, with the Masters in view, and will skip next week's Doral Open because of a promise to his wife.

Miller's accuracy with his irons made up for erratic putting. He made three birdies, all on the first nine, and got into trouble only once, when he hit into the trees on the 14th for a bogey.

"This may have been my biggest win," he said afterward, "better than the U.S. Open. I feel a little like Muhammad Ali, regaining my form."

Lietzke's putting was as good as Miller's was bad, but the curly-haired Kansan said that his double-eagle on Saturday's 14th hole was his turning point. "That 1-iron shot changed my attitude," he said.

Lietzke reeled off birdies on the second, third, fourth and fifth holes but was slowed by a three-putt green on the seventh that cost him a bogey. Coody birdied the second, third and fourth and was on a string of pars when he bogeyed the 10th.

Bill Rogers and Larry Nelson tied for fourth at 277, followed one stroke back by Doug Tewell, Jim Simons, Mike Hill and Dave Eichelberger. Hill, who began the round only two strokes behind Miller, started his final 18 with a bogey, then got into trouble again on the ninth.

Chi Chi Rodriguez, Bruce Fleisher and Morris Hatalsky were in a cluster at 279.

Jack Nicklaus, winner of this tournament in 1976, 1977 and 1978, was deep in the pack at 290.



Hosken Powell of the Minnesota Twins is caught stealing and tagged out by Alan Trammell, the Detroit Tiger shortstop, in an exhibition baseball game in Lakeland, Fla., won by the Twins, 6-1.

Associated Press

Coleman in a Different Era

Padres' Manager: 'Born at 45'

By Dave Anderson

YUMA, Ariz., March 10 (NYT) — Ever since Jerry Coleman was named the manager of the San Diego Padres last fall, he has often been thoughtlessly described as a strange choice.

Different perhaps, but not strange.

Different because the Padres' general manager, Bob Fontaine, lifted Coleman out of the radio booth and put him in the dugout. But not strange.

During his nine years as a second baseman with Yankee teams that won six World Series and eight pennants under Casey Stengel, he was precisely the type of player that usually makes a good manager — smart, articulate, somebody who made the most of small skills.

Names in a Book

And he was the Yankees' personnel director for two seasons before becoming one of their radio announcers for seven years. The last eight years he was in the Padres' booth. But now, at age 55, he is in uniform again for the first time since 1957, wearing No. 2 rather than the 42 he wore with the Yankees.

"But," he was saying now after a Padres workout, "you'll never hear me mention those Yankees to my players."

Those were the Yankees with Joe DiMaggio nearing the end of his career and with Mickey Mantle at the start of his.

"Those Yankees are just names in the book to my players," he continued. "To them, the Yankees are Reggie Jackson and Ron Guidry, not DiMaggio or Mantle or anybody else who played then. Most of my players probably don't even know I played for the Yankees, and don't care. Most of 'em think I was born at 45."

The current Yankees have inquired about the availability of Dave Winfield, the Padres slugger who has requested a 10-year contract that, with cost-of-living causes, is projected at $20-million.

"If we traded Dave Winfield, we would have to get three regulars in return," Coleman said. "But I'd rather build a team around Dave Winfield than trade him. He not only has ability, but he has style and class."

At the moment, though, the Padres management thinks that Winfield has been unreasonable. If the Padres' front office feels it can't confine him, it presumably would trade him rather than lose him as a free agent when the season ends.

"I understand there is talk in New York of the Yankees trading Ron Guidry for him," Coleman said. "Guidry has the most electric arm in baseball, but he's not worth Dave Winfield even up."

Despite having led the National League with 118 runs batted in last year, while batting .308 with 34 homers, Winfield reputedly has not shown the leadership as the Padres captain that Coleman wants. As a radio announcer, Coleman was able to observe the Padres at their leisure without being thought of as authority. But now the former radio announcer is the manager.

"I want to get Dave more involved with the other players as their captain," he said. "When somebody pulls a boner, put your arm around him, let him know you care."

Remember the War

In his inaugural address, the new manager mentioned "the breach" that had developed between some players last season on the National League West's fifth-place team.

"I told them that if they want to win, they're going to have to do it together," he said. "If they're not together, they won't win. If a guy has a bad day, pick him up. Hell, back when I was in the Marines in Korea, they stopped a war to pick up a pilot who went down. They'd send the choppers in to get him. That's the same attitude that baseball players should have towards their teammates."

Coleman remembers combat. As a Marine pilot in World War II and the Korean War, he flew 120 missions. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross twice, the Air Medal 13 times. He is a retired lieutenant colonel.

"Another thing I told them," he said, "was that I wanted to use their initiative. If they want to put on the hit-and-run, do it. If they want to steal, do it. If they blow it four or five times, we'll talk about it. But I want them to feel free to play their game. And this way, they're more involved in the game."

Over the winter, the Padres have added four important players — Dave Cash at second base, Willie Montanez at first base, Aurelio Rodriguez at third base and Jerry Mumphrey in center field.

"And we have enough pitching," Coleman said, "if they all perform up to their potential. If that happens, we could be the surprise club in our division this season."

Bridging the Gaps

But perhaps more than any other manager this season, Coleman will be under constant scrutiny. He's aware of the credibility gap, as well as the generation gap, that he must overcome in dealing with his players, beginning in the Padres' first exhibition game this Saturday against the Oakland A's and Billy Martin — a reunion of two Yankee second basemen from the Stengel era.

"The thing I remember about Casey," Coleman said, "is that if you were going bad, he never got on you. But if you were winning, he was hell. To me, he was the perfect manager in all phases of the game — he knew baseball, he knew players, he knew the press and he knew the fans. But his greatest ability was making out the lineup to get the most out of it in that particular game."

As a manager, Coleman is up and on the job long enough to be assessed by his players. Only time will assess Coleman's move from the radio booth.

"But so far," Winfield said, "I like our new manager very much. I like his style. Of course the games haven't started yet. He hasn't been confronted by a player yet."

Not true. His first day as manager, Coleman ordered all his players to run two miles. Afterward, a rookie righthander named Juan Tyrone Eichelberger told the manager, "I'm not running that again." More stunned than scorned, Coleman stared at the rookie. But last Wednesday he ordered another two-mile run. Without a word, Eichelberger ran. All the way.

Exhibition Baseball

Sunday's Games

Minnesota 6, Detroit 1
Taiyo Whales 7, Chicago (N) 7
Cleveland 7, Mexico City Red Devils 4

Ohio State Wins

De Paul Is Upset By UCLA, 77-71

By Malcolm Moran

TEMPE, Ariz., March 10 (NYT) — At the shocking and sad end of his season, Mark Aguirre looked at the button on his friend's chest, the reminder of how De Paul's season was supposed to end. The button said, "31-1." Aguirre hissed an obscenity. The button was thrown away.

After weeks at the top of the national rankings, De Paul was eliminated from the NCAA tournament in its first game, losing, 77-71, yesterday to UCLA in the second round of the West Regional at Arizona State University.

"I knew this game was coming," said Aguirre, De Paul's All-America forward. "I knew it was coming. I didn't know it was coming so early."

Ironically, it was the Blue Demons who had defeated UCLA last year in the regional final. De Paul then lost in the national semifinals.

Solitary Mourning

Last year, De Paul's season ended when Aguirre missed a last-second shot against Indiana State, and Coach Ray Meyer's new goal was reaching the final two. The season ended much earlier.

And when it did Aguirre went off in a tunnel by himself to cry. Later, he was sitting on the floor in front of his locker, a bag of ice held to his left ankle, which had been twisted at least three times in the game.

His eyes still wet, Aguirre said there was a worse pain than the one in his ankle. "The things that were good for me all year, shots that I normally make, things I normally do, just weren't there," he said, staring straight ahead. "It just wouldn't fall. I was slightly off. Sometimes I start the game slightly off. I just couldn't get it rolling."

The UCLA goal was to make Aguirre's points as difficult as possible. He scored 19 points, 8 below his average, and made 8 of 18 shots. "We felt if we could keep him off the foul line, and keep him from getting second shots," said Larry Brown, the UCLA coach, "he would have to struggle to score a lot of points. We wanted to front him only if he was down on the low block, and then play behind him and really sag. You can't stop that guy."

But the truth was that the Blue Demons' biggest problem was the Blue Demons. "I guess I've been around basketball players too long," Meyer said. "You know their moods."

He said he could see this coming all week long. There had been poor practices on Monday and Tuesday, and improvement on Wednesday and Thursday. "Friday and Saturday were terrible," Meyer said.

The Demons missed 8 of their first 11 shots, and 15 of 23. Midway through the first half, though, they were ahead by 19-17, mostly because the Bruins were shooting just as poorly.

Trailing by 3 points with 15 minutes 30 seconds to play, the Bruins outscored De Paul, 13-4, over the next six minutes. De Paul erased the 6-point Bruin edge, but UCLA never lost the lead. The Demons never came down the floor with a chance to go ahead.

James Wilkes, the Bruins' senior forward, broke a 57-57 tie when he squeezed past Teddy Grubbs and Terry Cummings, made a driving layup, drew a foul and made the free throw for a 3-point lead with 5:34 to play.

When Cummings made two foul shots and a jumper to tie the score, 63-63, with 3:44 to go, Mike Sanders, a sophomore forward, made a turnaround jumper from the right of the foul lane.

When Skip Dillard tied the score again with a 17-foot jumper, Michael Holton, a freshman guard, made an 8-foot jump shot in the lane.

And when Aguirre tied the score at 67-67 with two foul shots, the Bruin freshmen and sophomores, Sanders, Cliff Pruitt and Holton, made 10 straight foul shots in the last 1:38, all in one-and-one situations.

De Paul's last chance to tie the score came with less than a minute to play. Twice, Aguirre tried to muscle his way inside and twice the ball did not drop.

Texas A&M 78, N. Carolina 61

David Britton and Tyrone Ladson combined for 8 points in the second overtime to lift Texas A&M over North Carolina.

Georgetown 74, Iona 71

Craig Shelton scored 27 points, including three clutch free throws in the final 28 seconds, and Eric Floyd added 21 to send Georgetown to its 14th straight victory.

Syracuse 97, Villanova 83

Freshman Erich Santifer poured in a career-high 29 points and helped trigger a 26-9 first-half surge to pace Syracuse.

Indiana 68, Virginia Tech 59

Isiah Thomas scored 17 points to lead Indiana, setting up a regional semifinal against Purdue in Lexington, Ky., Thursday. The Hoosiers led, 35-27, at the half before Virginia Tech rallied to 61-57 with 2½ minutes left. But Indiana hit 8 of 10 free throws in the final three minutes.

Kentucky 97, Florida State 78

All-America Kyle Macy scored 14 of his 16 points in the first half to power Kentucky. The Wildcats, who raced to a 49-27 halftime lead, return to their home court Thursday in Lexington to play Duke, the ACC tournament champion.

LSU 98, Alcorn State 88

Durand Macklin and Willie Sims combined for 61 points and LSU broke Alcorn State's 27-game winning streak to move into the semifinals at Houston against Missouri.

Ohio St. 89, Arizona St. 75

Herb Williams and Kelvin Ransey scored 25 points each as Ohio State broke open a close game in the second half. The Buckeyes were leading, 51-46, when Carter Scott and Williams combined for 7 points and build a 12-point lead for OSU.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	44	7	15	103	279	197
NY Rangers	32	26	9	73	256	237
NY Islanders	31	28	9	71	228	220
Atlanta	30	24	11	71	228	209
Washington	22	35	10	54	218	248
Smythe Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	30	21	16	76	193	196
St. Louis	28	28	11	67	217	226
Vancouver	21	33	13	55	213	242
Edmonton	20	37	12	52	248	285
Colorado	17	38	11	45	203	252
Winnipeg	15	43	10	40	178	275

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	39	20	8	86	263	203
Los Angeles	26	32	10	62	255	277
Pittsburgh	24	31	12	60	211	252
Hartford	23	29	13	59	243	249
Detroit	24	32	10	58	226	232
Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	41	17	10	92	261	177
Boston	39	18	10	88	258	195
Minnesota	29	23	14	72	261	216
Toronto	30	32	5	65	259	272
Quebec	23	34	9	55	199	237

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 5, Winnipeg 2 (Houston (18), Chouinard (29), Nilsson (31), Lever (27), Pronovost (18); Wilson (17), Norwich (9)).

Vancouver 4, Colorado 4 (J. Gillis (13), Boldirev (23), Brasar (9), Logan (3); McDonald 2 (35), Schmautz (18), Comeau (1)).

Hartford 1, Boston 1 (Stoughton (43); MacTavish (7)).

Philadelphia 5, Edmonton 3 (Leach 2 (43), Bridgeman 2 (16), Holmgren (23); MacDonald (41), Messier (9), Hicks (8)).

Detroit 4, Pittsburgh 2 (McCourt (24), Foligno 2 (32), Mahovlich (14), Labraaten (28), McCourt (25); Sheppard (12), Lonsberry (15)).

Buffalo 9, St. Louis 4 (Smith 2 (22), Selling (21), Martin 4 (42), Gare (44), Ramsay (17); Turnbull (8), Sutter (21), Dunlop (13), Patey (13)).

Quebec 5, Toronto 4 (Richard (3), Leduc (28), Lacroix (9), Smrke (3), Tardif (22); Hickey (24), Sittler (34), Farrish (1), Maloney (17)).

N.Y. Rangers 4, Minnesota 2 (Dave Maloney 3 (12), Johnstone (12); Younghans (10), G. Smith (4)).

Washington 3, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Jarvis (11), Edberg (17), Gartner (20); Bossy (47)).

Osborne Leads U.S. Past Australia In World Cup Tennis Tournament

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10 (UPI) — Jim Osborne, playing for the injured Tom Gorman, scored a 7-5, 6-7, 6-3 victory over John Newcombe yesterday to clinch a U.S. victory over Australia in the World Cup tennis tournament.

Osborne's victory gave the United States a 4-2 lead in the best of seven tournament. In the final match, Charlie Pasarell and Dennis Ralston defeated Roy Emerson and Rod Laver 3-6, 7-5, 6-2 to widen the victory margin.

Competing in his first World Cup match, Osborne, 35, wore down Newcombe, who was playing his third match in three days. The match lifted the United States to its sixth victory in 11 years of World Cup play.

France Advances

TOULOUSE, France, March 10 (UPI) — France qualified yesterday for the semifinals of the Davis Cup tennis tournament though it lost the two final singles matches against Finland.

France had already gained an unbeatable 3-0 lead and wound up winning, 3-2. In a four-hour battle yesterday, Leo Palin defeated Jean-Louis Haillet, 7-5, 6-2, 6-8, 3-6, 9-7, and Makki Timoren defeated Pascal Portes, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	53	16	.768	—
Philadelphia	51	18	.739	2
New York	35	36	.493	19
Washington	33	36	.478	20
New Jersey	31	41	.431	23½
Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	44	27	.620	—
Houston	35	36	.493	9
San Antonio	33	37	.471	10
Indiana	31	40	.437	13
Cleveland	29	43	.403	15½
Detroit	16	55	.225	28

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	43	29	.597	—
Milwaukee	41	31	.569	2
Denver	26	45	.366	16½
Chicago	24	47	.338	18½
Utah	22	51	.301	21½
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	50	21	.704	—
Seattle	50	22	.694	½
Phoenix	47	24	.662	3
Portland	33	3x	.465	18
San Diego	33	39	.458	17½
Golden State	22	50	.306	28½

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 98, New York 92 (Roundfield 31, Drew 28; R. Williams 22, Knight 21).

Philadelphia 134, San Antonio 118 (Erving 24, Collins 24; Gervin 30, Kenon 26).

Kansas City 113, Seattle 93 (Gerard 19, Wedman 18; D. Johnson 18, Williams 17).

New Jersey 148, Detroit 100 (Robinson 45, Lucas 21; Long 31, Hubbard 19).

Cleveland 113, Indiana 107 (R. Smith 29, Mitchell 28; Knight 28, Bantom 16).

Phoenix 113, Chicago 103 (Westphal 32, Robinson 21, Davis 21; Theus 26, Greenwood 17).

Golden State 125, San Diego 107 (White 21, Parker 20, P. Smith 20; Free 26, Williams 16).

Portland 142, Los Angeles 121 (Twardzik 23, Washington 22; Abdul-Jabbar 26, Johnson 25).

Washington 133, Boston 128 (ot) (Hayes 35, Williamson 21; Bird 33, Maxwell 23).

NBA Leaders

	g	fg	ft	pts	avg
Gervin, S.A.	66	871	438	2208	33.5
Free, S.D.	62	679	533	1895	30.6
Dantley, Utah	67	722	439	1883	28.1
Erving, Phil.	69	734	377	1847	26.8
Malone, Hou.	71	688	514	1890	26.6
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	71	739	331	1805	25.4
Issel, Den.	71	636	432	1707	24.0
Birdsong, K.C.	72	689	249	1637	22.7
Hayes, Wash.	68	632	270	1537	22.6
Cartwright, N.Y.	71	587	411	1585	22.3

NBA Realigned As Dallas Joins

CHICAGO, March 10 (UPI) — The NBA Board of Governors have realigned the league for the third time in three years to accommodate its newest franchise, Dallas, which will become the 23d member of the circuit next season.

Dallas will join the Midwest Division of the Western Conference and will have rivals in San Antonio and Houston, which were moved from the Central Division of the Eastern Conference, said the NBA commissioner, Lawrence O'Brien.

Moving from the Midwest to Central Division are Chicago and Milwaukee. Of the four established teams that were switched, San Antonio, Houston and Chicago opposed the move, citing a loss of established rivalries.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Signed Jim Morrison, infielder, Raymundo Torres, outfielder, and Luis Guzman, pitcher.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Signed Jim Gantner, infielder.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Signed Ron Davis, pitcher, to a one-year contract. Signed Eric Soderholm, infielder, and Rick Cerone and Brad Gulden, catchers.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

OAKLAND RAIDERS—Announced the retirement of Ollie Spencer, defensive line coach.

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Art Buchwald

Divorcing the Gifts From Split Couples

WASHINGTON — I'm not too sure of the statistics, but it seems to me that more and more young people are getting married these days. That's the good news. The bad news is that more and more of them are breaking up.

Ordinarily this would be their own business except for the fact that many of us have thousands of dollars tied up in wedding presents we bought for the couples at the time of the ceremony.

Buchwald

With the price of silver, crystal and china going sky-high, there has to be some way of protecting the innocent, when a marriage goes awry.

* * *

A group of us were discussing this the other evening.

Melissa said, "Did you hear the Warbuck kids have split?"

"There goes 200 bucks worth of Waterford glass," Joe said. "I told Edwina not to go crazy just because the wedding reception was held at the Pierre."

"Well," said Edwina, "the Warbucks gave our kids a six-place setting of Spode last year."

"How are your kids doing?" someone asked Joe and Edwina.

"My daughter moved out of the apartment three months ago. She decided he wasn't for her."

"But they were only married last June! I know because we still have the bill for the silver chafing dish we bought them."

Edwina got defensive. "I don't know why you should complain. We gave your son and daughter-in-law a Tiffany lampshade, and I understand she's now living with a rock star."

"If you think that's sad," Dinah said, "we gave the Benedict kids a Cuisinart three months ago and their marriage was just annulled. It didn't last as long as the warranty."

* * *

Ted said, "There has to be a better way of dealing with modern marriages. We can't just keep buying wedding presents for young people these days and seeing them go down the drain."

"What do you suggest?" I asked.

"Well, this may sound a little crazy, but why couldn't we give the gift to them on lease? As long as they remained married they could use the present, but if they broke up the gifts would revert back to us."

"It's a wild idea but it does have merit," Joe said. "We sure could use the Swedish steak knives we gave the Talberts."

Melissa said, "There's something tacky about giving a wedding present to a young couple and telling them it really isn't theirs. There should be an incentive for them to stay married. Suppose we told them that if they remained married for five years they would get title to the gift?"

Joe said, "That seems like a good bet. I don't know too many young couples who have stayed together that long."

* * *

I also liked the notion but I said, "How do we do it legally?"

Eddie, the lawyer in the group, said, "We can draw up a lease contract which they can sign on their wedding day. We'll hold the parents responsible if they refuse to give the gift back. If the idea catches on we could get sheriff's deputies to actually pick the stuff up. They do it with automobiles; they can certainly do it for wedding presents."

"What I like about the idea," said Edwina, "is that it will impress on the young people that marriage is a very serious business, and if two people don't work at it, they have a good chance of losing their Corningware."

Chinese Conductor Set For Tanglewood Fete

BOSTON (UPI) — A visit from Chinese musicians and a 24-concert Boston Symphony Orchestra season will highlight the 1980 Tanglewood festival.

Chinese conductor Hang Zhong-Jie will be the first Chinese conductor to lead an American orchestra in the United States. He will be joined by two Chinese soloists, playing traditional Chinese string instruments.

Of Mad Dogs and Streetlamps

Novelist Jim Harrison Looks At Life, Hangovers And Success

By Gordon Chaplin

PALM BEACH, Fla. (WP) — Writer Jim Harrison, 42, newly successful, and wintering in Palm Beach, was ready for a sudden return to the honky-tonk of Key West. He was looking for the old bad flash . . . walking home drunk on certain dark new-moon spring nights when the music mixes with the smell of flowers and garbage and you get the feeling that the very next second might be the most important of your life.

The lesson he'd learned during 12 years of fishing and carousing there was that the shrimper with the knife on Caroline Street and the mystery lady with the loose dark hair turning north off Southard can either kill you or cure you. Neither one will just pass by.

Harrison, whose collection of novellas, "Legends of the Fall," has been hailed as a work that might save traditional American outdoor toughness from the Hemingway blight of sentimentality, made the trip down with another Key West alumnus, Jimmy Buffett, the singer who turned the island into Margaritaville and then moved to Aspen. Word of their coming was out and the old friends were gathering in Key West's Full Moon Saloon.

Nobody was disappointed. Jim Harrison sat there spinning tales, unconnected stories joined together by a run of beer bottles and long-lost buddies. On past closing time, into other locales, past sunrise, and Harrison found himself out in the street with a little bit of what he'd come for:

"I want to see the world not the way I want it to be but just the way it is . . . your flat perceptions . . . like coming out of the bar in bright neon, but the light is flat and metallic and they're digging up a sewer line and all the cars are covered with the grungy dust and I don't have any sunglasses and my head is sort of pounding . . ."



UPI

Jim Harrison: "Nobody can be helped."

Harrison loves the edgy, seedy existential sharpness of hangovers — the best hangover scene he ever wrote, he remembers fondly, was set in the fly-blown Mexican border town of Agua Prieta, where "you can resolve your vices on a very immediate basis without going on making smart chitchat about health foods."

The three novellas in "Legends of the Fall" would seem to be the most straightforward chronicles of life beyond the pale to be told in quite a while. A strong man is driven to revenge. A strong man is driven to outlawry. A strong man is driven to seek anonymity as a cook.

They are told in a matter of fact, distant way. There is almost a mystical faith and fascination in the efficacy of violence as nature's own solution. The three of them were written in about three months of 18-hour days and earned Harrison somewhere in the middle six figures in publishing and screen rights and various spinoffs.

Before "Legends," he had averaged $10,000 a year writing award-winning macho poetry and three other novels, which had never quite taken off. There was a lot of diffuse, barroom writing in them and sometimes the reader felt he was trapped for the evening next to a vicious whimsical drunk. But there were also brilliant original sections that showed in fact that the natural world might be at its most interesting when seen through the rueful perilous hangover of late 20th-century burnout.

Now in the truck Cochran had the wit to recognize he was in the right frame of mind for what he had set out to do: he had few thoughts, only a purpose; the thoughts were so few that they would not interfere with his mission which clearly was to kill Tibey and to get Miryea back if she was alive. He had been so empty of thought the world had begun, in an odd way, to delight him again because there was nothing in his mind to interfere with the beauty of the valley or, for that matter, the energetic ugliness of the contemporary world he was entering.

From the novella, "Revenge"

On the dust cover of "Legends of the Fall" is a picture of Harrison that makes him look more hungover and potentially violent than even his heroes.

As a real person, though, he is more concerned with writing than he is with fighting, drinking, hunting, fishing. He has an M.A. in comparative literature and taught English at a university. He has read widely and deeply and has almost a wide-eyed respect for education. In unguarded moments he will admit to being "totally overwhelmed by the primacy of art," or being "irrationally preoccupied with ideas all my life."

Harrison's straight upbringing in northern Michigan involved a respect for permanence and place. He's been married 20 years to a childhood sweetheart (they have two daughters, 19 and 9), and the little farm they own is only 70 miles from where he was born.

Harrison's third novel, "A Good Day to Die," says a lot of what there is to say about his idea of friendship. Two strong men meet in Sloppy Joe's Bar in Key West, get drunk and then hungover, and decide they like each other enough to try to blow up a nonexistent dam — thousands of miles away in the Grand Canyon. They grab a woman and start driving.

The mind boggles with a vision of Harrison in tennis whites telling a genteel anecdote or two to the blue-haired set around the Bath and Tennis Club pool in Palm Beach.

His wife Linda, tall, thin and dark, says Palm Beach is a one-time shot. She looks bored. "We only came here because of Jim's fishing friend anyway," she says. But Harrison seems to kind of enjoy the shift:

"I mean basically I think you need more mad dogs and fewer streetlamps and this place confirms it," he says from beside his rented swimming pool. "What an unbelievable geek show. When you go into Hobe Sound you know your car is being tracked by a form of radar that times your passage through, and whether you're doing anything eccentric. It's just that thing about people thinking they're going to be mugged. You know. You can learn a lot about it here."

The shift seems to complement the book he's working on now. It's comic ("because that's the only book I can write now"), about a private detective in an area of northern Michigan where there is no crime whatsoever.

But there is bound to be a touch in this book (as there is in most everything he writes) of the enduring fantasy inspired 15 years ago by the tragic death of his father and sister in a car accident:

If my sister hadn't died in an auto wreck
And had been taken by the injuns
I would have something to do:
Go into the mountains and get her back.

Or, as he tells it: "I'm always having a man in desperate straits trying to help somebody else out with no apparent success because nobody can be helped by anybody." Which gives you a fair idea of how it feels to wake up hung over in Agua Prieta.

PEOPLE: *Lawyer Denies Report Kauzovs Already Divor[ced]*

A London newspaper said that Greek shipping heiress Christina Onassis was granted a divorce from her Russian husband Sergei Kauzov in Switzerland two weeks ago, but her lawyer promptly denied it. "I should know about it if that was the case," Telios Papadimitriou said. "We have definitely filed for divorce, but the divorce was not yet issued." The London Express reported that 19-month marriage of Miss Onassis and the Soviet shipping executive ended amicably two weeks ago and the Russian received a ship as part of the settlement. Miss Onassis and Kauzov, her third husband, were married in August, 1978, and announced their separation last December. The Express also reported that Christina said she did not believe reports that Kauzov was a KGB agent ordered to marry her to learn about Western oil secrets. "I still don't believe that Sergei was a spy," the heiress reportedly said. "Do you suppose we talked about oil in bed together?" . . . There's something to be said for modern marriages — dissolving an ancient one can have complications. California restaurateur Yaghoob "Jack" Hakim-Baba married Farideh Lavaeddin Hakim-Baba in a centuries-old Jewish rite in Tehran. And when their marriage went on the rocks shortly thereafter, he was shocked to learn she expected $3 million "in cash and coins" for "fraud and deceit." She said the compensation was included in their vows — the ketubbah. A California judge who finally vetoed her claim pointed out that the husband couldn't even read the document. It was written in Aramaic and Hebrew.

* * *

The British royal family's love of horses may prove an embarrassment to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mrs. Thatcher is a strong backer of President Carter's demand for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, but Prince Philip is supposed to attend the games in his capacity as president of the International Equestrian Federation. Philip now is looking for any excuse to keep away from the Moscow Olympics although he is critical of mixing politics and sport, a London newspaper reported. Express gossip columnist, Lady Olga Maitland, said Queen Elizabeth's husband told her of the "enormous dilemma" facing him. If Philip goes, he will be snubbing Mrs. Thatcher, who has made it clear she does not want Britons to go. Lady Olga quoted Prince Philip as saying: "It's a pity I could not develop an illness [...] would coincide with the ga[mes]" . . . Prince Edward, you[ngest] child of Queen Elizabeth, cele[brat]ed his 16th birthday with a [...] run and a cold shower at Go[rdon]stoun School in Scotland . . . another family milestone, the [new]est royal baby got a name. [...] Duke of Gloucester, the qu[een's] cousin, and his wife announce[d] their third child, a baby girl b[orn a] week ago, will be called Rose [Victo]ria Birgitte Louise and wi[ll be] known as Lady Rose Windsor. [Bir]gitte is the Danish-born du[chess'] first name. The baby is 12th i[n line] to the British throne.

* * *

Mary West of Glades C[entral] High School had to sit out a state championship basketball [game] in Winter Park, Fla., to take c[are of] her newborn daughter. Seve[n-pound] old Cassandra was born ju[st] hours after her mother played [in the] game that sent her team t[o the] championships. Cassandra an[d 17-]year-old Mary remained at a h[ospi]tal in Belle Glade and were "[...] just fine," a nurse said. School [ath]letic Director Graham Frost s[aid no] one at the Glades Central, a[ppar]ently including Mary herself, [was] aware she was pregnant, alt[hough] "she wasn't quite as sharp [...] night." A month earlier school [offi]cials had noticed the 6-foot-[...] forward was getting a bit ch[...] and Frost said she was told to [see a] physician. Mary went to a [...] stead, and returned with a no[te say]ing she was in good health. Sh[e said] she had taken a pregnancy tes[t and] it was negative. Mary and h[er ...] year-old sister delivered the ba[by at] their home. After Cassandra's [birth] Frost said, Mary wanted to [return] to the team to play in the c[ham]pionship game, but he diss[uaded] her.

* * *

A court battle may be [...] over ownership of a nuclear [melt]down. Or a movie about one, [any]way. Writer Gene Barnes says ["The] China Syndrome," up for fo[ur Os]cars, was his idea. A plagiarism [suit] he filed in Los Angeles Su[perior] Court asks for a $16 million [com]pensation from the show's pr[oduc]ers. Barnes says he submitted a [...] page nuclear nightmare scri[pt to] producer Michael Douglas [...] years ago. Barnes says althou[gh he] called his disaster "Snowba[ll ...] Hell," the stories are the sam[e, and] he was never paid for the sc[ript or] play.

—SAMUEL JUS[TICE]

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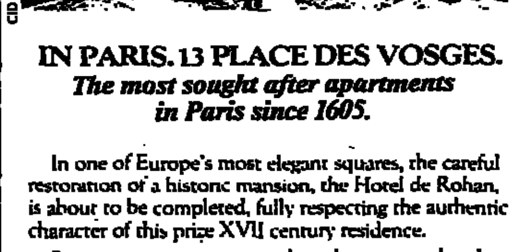
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